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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 459--82nd Congress

Chapter 582--2nd Session

H. R. 4686

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 459

LAND TRANSFER. Authorizes USDA to sell to Crawford, Nebr., at appraised fair market value, a tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, but requires reservation of minerals.

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 4686

May 15, 1951	Mr. Butler (for himself and Mr. Wherry) introduced S. 1487 which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of bill as introduced.
July 3, 1951	Mr. Miller introduced H. R. 4686 which was referred to the Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Oct. 17, 1951	House Committee reported H. R. 4686, House Report 1203. Print of bill as reported.
Feb. 4, 1952	House passed H. R. 4686. Print of bill as referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
Feb. 6, 1952	Senate Committee reported H. R. 4686, Senate Report 1158. Print of bill as reported.
Feb. 25, 1952	Passed over in Senate after discussion.
May 1, 1952	Passed over in Senate after discussion.
May 19, 1952	Senate passed H. R. 4686, with amendments.
June 28, 1952	House concurred in Senate amendments.
July 7, 1952	Approved: Public Law 459

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 1000

Mr. Butler (for himself and Mr. Barry) introduced H. R. 1000 which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of bill as introduced.

May 15, 1951

Mr. Miller introduced H. R. 1000 which was referred to the Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

July 5, 1951

House Committee reported H. R. 1000, House Report 1000. Print of bill as reported.

Oct. 17, 1951

House passed H. R. 1000. Print of bill as reported to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Feb. 4, 1952

Senate Committee reported H. R. 1000, Senate Report 1150. Print of bill as reported.

Feb. 6, 1952

Passed over in Senate after discussion.

Feb. 22, 1952

Passed over in Senate after discussion.

Mar. 1, 1952

Senate passed H. R. 1000, with amendments.

May 19, 1952

House concurred in Senate amendments.

June 28, 1952

Approved: Public Law 159

July 7, 1952

82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1487

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 15 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1951

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. WHERRY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

Authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebraska, to the city of Crawford.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to
4 transfer by quitclaim deed to the city of Crawford, Nebraska,
5 the following-described tract and parcel of land lying within
6 the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes
7 County, Nebraska, described as follows:

8 A triangular tract situate between the west boundary
9 line of the city of Crawford, the east right-of-way line
10 of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and the north

1 right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered
2 20, bounded by a line commencing three hundred and
3 seventy-four feet south of the Fort Robinson Military
4 Reservation boundary post numbered 14 where the
5 east boundary line of said military reservation intersects
6 the north boundary line of United States Highway
7 Numbered 20. From this point north one degree fifty-
8 six minutes west a distance of two thousand one hundred
9 twenty-four and ninety-eight one-hundredths feet to said
10 military reservation post numbered 15 being along the
11 east boundary of said military reservation and the west
12 boundary of the city of Crawford; thence west one
13 hundred and sixty-seven feet eighty-nine degrees thirty-
14 eight minutes west to the intersection of the east
15 boundary of the right-of-way of the Chicago and North-
16 western Railroad; thence in a southwesterly direction
17 along the east boundary line of the Chicago and North-
18 western Railroad a distance of approximately two thou-
19 sand six hundred and thirty-two feet to a point where
20 the east boundary line of said railroad right-of-way
21 intersects the north boundary line of United States High-
22 way Numbered 20; thence in an easterly direction along
23 the north boundary line of said United States Highway
24 Numbered 20 at a distance of one thousand six hundred
25 and seventy-seven feet to the point of beginning, said

1 tract containing thirty-five and twenty-eight one-
2 hundredths acres.

3 *Provided*, That the city of Crawford shall pay 50 per centum
4 of the appraised fair market value of the property as deter-
5 mined by the United States Department of Agriculture.

A BILL

Authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebraska, to the city of Crawford.

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska and Mr. WERRY

MAY 15 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

H. K. MOORE

A. D. W. G.

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4686

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 3, 1951

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

Authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebraska, to the city of Crawford.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to
4 transfer by quitclaim deed to the city of Crawford, Nebraska,
5 the following-described tract and parcel of land lying within
6 the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes
7 County, Nebraska, described as follows:

8 A triangular tract situated between the west boundary
9 line of the city of Crawford, the east right-of-way line of the
10 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and the north right-of-

1 way line of United States Highway Numbered 20, bounded
2 by a line commencing three hundred and seventy-four feet
3 south of the Fort Robinson Military Reservation boundary
4 post numbered 14 where the east boundary line of said
5 military reservation intersects the north boundary line of
6 United States Highway Numbered 20. From this point
7 north one degree fifty-six minutes west a distance of two
8 thousand one hundred twenty-four and ninety-eight one-
9 hundredths feet to said military reservation post numbered 15
10 being along the east boundary of said military reservation
11 and the west boundary of the city of Crawford; thence west
12 one hundred and sixty-seven feet eighty-nine degrees thirty-
13 eight minutes west to the intersection of the east boundary
14 of the right-of-way of the Chicago and Northwestern Rail-
15 road; thence in a southwesterly direction along the east
16 boundary line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad a
17 distance of approximately two thousand six hundred and
18 thirty-two feet to a point where the east boundary line of
19 said railroad right-of-way intersects the north boundary line
20 of United States Highway Numbered 20; thence in an east-
21 erly direction along the north boundary line of said United
22 States Highway Numbered 20 at a distance of one thousand
23 six hundred and seventy-seven feet to the point of beginning,

1 said tract containing thirty-five and twenty-eight one-hun-
2 dredths acres: *Provided*, That the city of Crawford shall pay
3 50 per centum of the appraised fair market value of the
4 property as determined by the United States Department of
5 Agriculture.

82ND CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 4686

A BILL

Authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Daves County, Nebraska, to the city of Crawford.

By Mr. Muller of Nebraska

JULY 3, 1951

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued Oct. 18, 1951
For actions of Oct. 17, 1951
82nd-1st, No. 195

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed flood-relief appropriations measure. Ready for President. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Army civil functions appropriation bill. Ready for President. Senate debated foreign-aid appropriation bill. Senate agreed to have further conference on tax bill. House committee ordered reported brucellosis and paratuberculosis bill.

SENATE

1. **FLOOD-RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 341, making additional appropriations for flood relief and rehabilitation (pp. 13599-609). This measure will now be sent to the President. An amendment by Sen. Hennings, to appropriate \$221,560,000, and an amendment by Sen. Carlson, to appropriate \$3,000,000 additional for distribution through public-welfare agencies, were ruled out of order (pp. 13600-2).
2. **ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, which includes flood-control items (pp. 13609-19, 13630-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. **PARCEL POST.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 1335, to readjust the size and weight limits on parcel post (pp. 13620, 13638). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. **TAXATION.** Conferees were appointed for a further conference on H. R. 4473, the tax bill (p. 13609).
Sen. George inserted a telegram from Allan B. Kline, Farm Bureau Federation, recommending adoption of a tax bill to help control inflation (p. 13620).
5. **FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATIONS.** Began debate on H. R. 5684, appropriating funds to carry out the Mutual Security Act of 1951 (pp. 13620-1).
6. **TRANSPORTATION.** Sen. Holland reviewed the activities of southern Governors toward removal of freight-rate discriminations against the South (pp. 13627-8).
7. **HEARING EXAMINERS.** It was agreed that the Civil Service Commission regulations on hearing examiners, together with an Attorney General's opinion and other

material, would be printed as S. Doc. 82 (pp. 13590-1).

HOUSE

8. TAXATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the conferees on the tax bill, H. R. 4473, met in executive session to reconsider the conference report but made no announcement as to action taken (p. D987). Majority Leader McCormack said on the floor that it was hoped another conference report on this bill would come in on Friday and put Members on notice to expect it (p. 13667).

9. ANIMAL DISEASES. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported, but did not actually report, H. R. 5063, to amend the act of 1884 to permit the interstate movement, for immediate slaughter, of domestic animals which have reacted to a test for paratuberculosis or which, never having been vaccinated for brucellosis, have reacted to a test for brucellosis (p. D986).

10. LAND TRANSFERS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4686, authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebr., to the city of Crawford (H. Rept. 1203) (p. 13673).

This committee also reported with amendment H. R. 4749, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to return certain lands to the Police Jury of Caddo Parish, La. (H. Rept. 1204) (p. 13673).

11. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 1622, to amend section 10 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (H. Rept. 1201) (pp. 13672-3).

This committee also reported without amendment S. 1020, to authorize a preliminary examination and survey for flood control and allied purposes of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas, Nev., and vicinity (H. Rept. 1200) (p. 13672).

12. PROPERTY. Passed as amended, by a division vote of 101 to 40, H. R. 2574, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 to provide that contracts negotiated without advertising under these acts shall stipulate that the Comptroller General shall have the right to examine any directly pertinent data of contractors and subcontractors, then passed S. 921 with House language inserted (pp. 13638-44).

13. MINERALS. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported, but did not actually report, H. R. 5448, to provide for the temporary free importation of zinc (p. D986).

14. ELECTRIFICATION. Received a copy of a publication from the Federal Power Commission entitled "Typical Residential Electric Bills for Cities of 2,500 Population and More, January 1, 1951"; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 13672).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. PERSONNEL; INFORMATION. S. 2284, by Sen. Morse (for himself, Sen. Douglas, and Sen. Humphrey), a bill to require Members of Congress, certain other officers and employees of the United States and certain officials of political parties to file statements disclosing the amount and sources of their incomes, the value of their assets, and their dealings in securities and commodities; to Rules and Administration Committee (p. 13590). Remarks of author.

TRANSFER OF LAND TO THE CITY OF CRAWFORD, NEBR.

OCTOBER 17, 1951.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4686]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4686) authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebr., to the city of Crawford, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to the city of Crawford, Nebr., 35.28 acres of land on the edge of the city of Crawford, which is a part of the Fort Robinson Beef Cattle Research Station. This station was formerly the Fort Robinson Remount Station of the Army. When the Army Remount Service was discontinued it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture and has been used since that time as a cattle-research station.

The entire station comprises more than 21,000 acres, most of which is contiguous and at some distance from the city of Crawford. Approximately 35 acres proposed to be transferred by this bill is isolated from the other station lands and lies so near the city of Crawford as to be useless for the cattle-research program.

The bill authorizes the Secretary to transfer this land to the city of Crawford upon payment of 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property. It is assumed by the committee that the appraisal will include the fair market value of any mineral interest which may be found to exist. This is the price at which the land would be transferred to the city under existing statutes if it were declared surplus by the Department of Agriculture and disposed of in accordance with existing law.

The letter of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated October 5, 1951, recommending approval of H. R. 4686, is appended hereto and made a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1951.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. COOLEY: This is in reply to your request of August 14, 1951, for a report on H. R. 4686, a bill authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebr., to the city of Crawford. This bill is identical with S. 1487, on which the Department made a favorable report.

The bill authorizes the transfer of 35.28 acres of land to the city of Crawford, Nebr. This land is a part of the Fort Robinson Beef Cattle Research Station, which comprises 21,404.5 acres. The station was formerly the Fort Robinson Remount Station. The Army Remount Service was transferred to this Department effective July 1, 1948, and the work was discontinued December 31, 1949.

The bill provides for payment by the city of Crawford for the land transferred, such payment to be 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property as determined by this Department. Since no appraisal has been made, it is not possible to state its sale value.

The parcel of land proposed for transfer is isolated from the other station lands and is too small in area to be useful to the present research program. Because of its proximity to the city of Crawford its transfer would remove potential hazards to the Federal Government by trespassing persons or livestock.

The bill does not contain any reservation to the United States of mineral deposits or fissionable materials. It is recommended that the following change be made on page 3:

After the word "acres" in line 2, change the colon to a period and add the following: "Deeds to the property conveyed pursuant to this Act shall contain a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal and other mineral deposits or fissionable materials as may be found on such lands and the right to the use of the lands for extracting and removing same."

Passage of the bill with the proposed amendment is recommended.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the program of the President there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN, *Secretary.*

○

Union Calendar No. 385

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4686

[Report No. 1203]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 3, 1951

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

OCTOBER 17, 1951

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebraska, to the city of Crawford.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to
4 transfer by quitclaim deed to the city of Crawford, Nebraska,
5 the following-described tract and parcel of land lying within
6 the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes
7 County, Nebraska, described as follows:

8 A triangular tract situated between the west boundary
9 line of the city of Crawford, the east right-of-way line of the
10 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and the north right-of-

1 way line of United States Highway Numbered 20, bounded
2 by a line commencing three hundred and seventy-four feet
3 south of the Fort Robinson Military Reservation boundary
4 post numbered 14 where the east boundary line of said
5 military reservation intersects the north boundary line of
6 United States Highway Numbered 20. From this point
7 north one degree fifty-six minutes west a distance of two
8 thousand one hundred twenty-four and ninety-eight one-
9 hundredths feet to said military reservation post numbered 15
10 being along the east boundary of said military reservation
11 and the west boundary of the city of Crawford; thence west
12 one hundred and sixty-seven feet eighty-nine degrees thirty-
13 eight minutes west to the intersection of the east boundary
14 of the right-of-way of the Chicago and Northwestern Rail-
15 road; thence in a southwesterly direction along the east
16 boundary line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad a
17 distance of approximately two thousand six hundred and
18 thirty-two feet to a point where the east boundary line of
19 said railroad right-of-way intersects the north boundary line
20 of United States Highway Numbered 20; thence in an east-
21 erly direction along the north boundary line of said United
22 States Highway Numbered 20 at a distance of one thousand
23 six hundred and seventy-seven feet to the point of beginning,

1 said tract containing thirty-five and twenty-eight one-hun-
2 dredths acres: *Provided*, That the city of Crawford shall pay
3 50 per centum of the appraised fair market value of the
4 property as determined by the United States Department of
5 Agriculture.

A BILL

Authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebraska, to the city of Crawford.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska

JULY 3, 1951

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

OCTOBER 17, 1951

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued February 5, 1952

For actions of February 4, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 17

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee employed accounting firm to investigate CCC. House subcommittee issued report on CCC investigation. Senate Committee reported bill to assist in preventing wetback entry. SENATE.

1. ALASKA STATEHOOD. Continued debate on S. 50, to provide for admission of Alaska into the Union. A considerable part of the discussion was on the agricultural potentialities of the Territory. (pp. 761-78.).
2. CCC INVESTIGATION. The "Daily Digest" states that on February 1 the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "authorized Senators Ellender and Aiken to employ the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse & Co. to direct an investigation of the Commodity Credit Corporation and related matters" (p. D69).
3. FARM LABOR. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 1851, to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the U. S. illegally (S. Rept. 1145)(p. 753).
This Committee reported without amendment S. 2549, to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special quota immigration visas available to certain alien sheepherders (S. Rept. 1151)(p. 753).
4. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2398, to amend the Vermejo reclamation project law so as to remove the requirement that a contract be entered into with a State agency having the power to tax personal property (S. Rept. 1144)(p. 753).
5. PERSONNEL TRAINING. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to increase the efficiency of the Federal Government by improving the training of Federal civilian officers and employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 751).
6. COTTON PRICES. Received from the S. C. Legislature a request that Congress guarantee to cotton farmers a minimum price of 40 cents per pound for cotton from the 1952 crop (p. 753).

7. METAL SHORTAGE. Sen. Ferguson claimed that the International Materials Conference is preventing domestic industries from getting their rightful share of scarce copper, etc. (pp. 759-61).

HOUSE

8. CCC INVESTIGATION. The Agriculture Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee issued an unnumbered committee print of a report, "Investigation of Warehousing Practices, Commodity Credit Corporation." Although the report will not be made available in the usual way, the Department has arranged to receive a special supply from GPO. Copies of the report and the hearings will be available in this office (Ext. 4654, Rm. 105A), probably today.
9. FOREST LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4199, to authorize the transfer of lands from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, acquired for the Blue Ridge Parkway, to the Secretary of Agriculture for national forest purposes (p. 787).
10. RESEARCH LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4686, authorizing the transfer of certain lands in the Robinson Remount Station, Nebr., to the city of Crawford, Nebr. (p. 787).
11. PAPER; MONOPOLIES. The Subcommittee on Study of Monopoly Power, Judiciary Committee, submitted a report entitled "Pulp" (H. Rept. 505, part II) (p. 793).
12. SMALL BUSINESS. The Small Business Committee submitted a report entitled "Fair Trade: The Problem of the Issues" (H. Rept. 1292) (p. 793).
13. COMMITTEE. Rep. Osmer, N. J., was elected to the Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee (p. 781).
14. WATER UTILIZATION. Passed over without prejudice, on a call of the Consent Calendar, H. R. 2131, to authorize the Secretary of Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Hawaii (p. 784).
15. AUDITING. Received from GAO audit reports on the Virgin Islands Corporation and the Public Housing Administration, fiscal year 1951 (H. Docs. 338, 339) (p. 792).
16. REPORTS. Received from GSA a report on contracts negotiated for experimental, developmental, or research work and for the manufacturing or finishing of supplies for experimentation, development, research, or test (p. 792).
17. REORGANIZATION. Rep. Curtis, Mo., spoke in favor of his bill, H. R. 6364, to repeal the Reorganization Act of 1949 (pp. 791-2).

BILLS INTRODUCED

18. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS. S. 2579, by Sen. Eastland, relating to export controls on agricultural commodities; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 754). Sen. Eastland said the purpose of the bill is to "make definite and certain that where the Government announces a production goal for a crop and the farmers in good faith try to meet the goal and come within 15 percent of the designated goal, export quotas cannot be invoked." He cited the 1950 and 1951 cotton crops of examples of the problem involved. (pp. 754-5.)

ment having custody of the record of petitioner's service, showing that the petitioner is or was during the period hereinbefore described a member serving honorably in such forces; and (3) the petition shall be filed not later than December 31, 1952. The petitioner may be naturalized immediately if prior to the filing of his petition the petitioner and the witnesses required by the foregoing proviso shall have appeared before and been examined by a representative of the Service."

SEC. 2. That a new section 324C be, and the same is hereby, added to chapter 3 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, which shall read as follows:

"Any person entitled to naturalization under section 324B, who while serving is not within the jurisdiction of any naturalization court, may be naturalized in accordance with applicable provisions of section 324B without appearing before such court. The petition for naturalization of any such petitioner shall be made and sworn to before, and filed with a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service designated by the Attorney General, which representative is hereby authorized to receive such petition, to conduct hearings thereon, to take testimony concerning any matter touching or in any way affecting the admissibility of such petitioner for naturalization, to call witnesses, to administer oaths, including the oath of the petitioner and his witnesses to the petition for naturalization and the oath prescribed by section 335, and to grant naturalization, and to issue certificates of naturalization: *Provided*, That the record of any proceedings hereunder together with a copy of the certificate of naturalization shall be forwarded to and filed by the clerk of a naturalization court in the district designated by the petitioner and made a part of the record of such court."

SEC. 3. That a new section 324D be, and the same is hereby, added to chapter 3 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, which shall read as follows:

"Any person otherwise qualified for naturalization pursuant to section 324B or C (1) who is discharged under other than honorable conditions from the military, naval, or air forces of the United States, or is discharged therefrom on account of his alienage, or (2) any conscientious objector who performs or performed no military duty whatever or refused to bear arms or to wear the uniform, shall not be entitled to the benefits of such section 324B or C: *Provided*, That naturalization granted pursuant to section 324B or C may be revoked in accordance with section 338 if at any time subsequent to naturalization the person is separated from the military, naval, or air forces of the United States under other than honorable conditions, and such grounds for revocation shall be in addition to any other provided by law. The fact that the naturalized person was separated from the service under other than honorable conditions may be proved by a duly authenticated certificate from the executive department under which the person was serving at the time of separation and such department shall supply such certification."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 5, strike out "907" and insert "501 et seq."

On page 1, line 9, strike out "1952" and insert "1955."

On page 1, line 10, strike out the words "military, naval, or air forces" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Armed Forces."

On page 2, line 3, strike out the words "enlistment or induction" and insert in lieu thereof the words "entering the Armed Forces."

On page 2, line 21, strike out the words "military, naval, or air forces" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Armed Forces."

On page 2, line 24, strike out the words "military, naval, or air forces" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Armed Forces."

On page 3, line 3, after the words "of the executive", insert "or military."

On page 3, line 7, strike out "1952" and insert "1955."

On page 4, lines 16 and 17, strike out the words "military, naval, or air forces" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Armed Forces."

On page 4, line 20, strike out the words "to bear arms or."

On page 5, line 4, strike out the words "military, naval, or air forces" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Armed Forces."

On page 5, line 10, after the words "from the executive", insert "or military."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5680) to amend the act of October 5, 1949 (Public Law 322, 81st Cong.), as amended, so as to extend the time of permits covering lands located on the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act entitled "An act to confer jurisdiction on the State of California over the lands and residents of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation in said State, and for other purposes," approved October 5, 1949, and amended by Public Law 904, Eighty-first Congress, is amended by striking out "December 31, 1951" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1952": *Provided*, That this amendment shall not extend the duration of any permit which would, according to its own terms, expire on or before December 31, 1952.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBINSON REMOUNT STATION, NEBR.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4686) authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebr., to the city of Crawford.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to transfer by quitclaim deed to the city of Crawford, Nebr., the following-described tract and parcel of land lying within the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebr., described as follows:

A triangular tract situated between the west boundary line of the city of Crawford, the east right-of-way line of the Chicago & North Western Railroad and the north right-of-way line of United States Highway No. 20, bounded by a line commencing 374 feet south of the Fort Robinson Military Reservation boundary post No. 14 where the east boundary line of said military reservation intersects the north boundary line of United States Highway No. 20. From this point north one degree 56 minutes west a distance of two thousand one hundred twenty-four and ninety-eight one-hundredths feet to said military reservation post numbered 15 being along the east boundary of said military reservation and the west boundary of the city of Crawford; thence west one hundred and sixty-seven feet eighty-nine degrees thirty-eight minutes west to the intersection of the

east boundary of the right-of way of the Chicago & North Western Railroad; thence in a southwesterly direction along the east boundary line of the Chicago & North Western Railroad a distance of approximately two thousand six hundred and thirty-two feet to a point where the east boundary line of said railroad right-of-way intersects the north boundary line of United States Highway No. 20; thence in an easterly direction along the north boundary line of said United States Highway No. 20 at a distance of one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven feet to the point of beginning, said tract containing thirty-five and twenty-eight one-hundredths acres: *Provided*, That the city of Crawford shall pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property as determined by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND IN MONROE COUNTY, ARK., TO THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1055) to provide for the conveyance of certain land in Monroe County, Ark., to the State of Arkansas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to donate and convey to the State of Arkansas all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain land in Monroe County, Ark., more particularly described as follows:

(1) In the town site of Indian Bay, formerly known as New Warsaw, Monroe County, Ark., all of lots 25, 26, and 34; and

(2) In Cartwright's addition to the town of Indian Bay, formerly known as New Warsaw, Monroe County, Ark., all of lot 1; north half of lot 4; all of lots 11 and 12; east half of lot 15; all of lots 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 42, 48, 51, 55, 57, and 76.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LANDS FROM JURISDICTION OF SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO JURISDICTION OF SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4199) to authorize the transfer of lands from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, when in his judgment the public interest will be served thereby, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, upon concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture, to transfer to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture for national forest purposes lands or interests in lands acquired for or in connection with the Blue Ridge Parkway. Lands transferred under this act shall become national forest lands subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to lands acquired pursuant to the Weeks law of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4407) to amend sections 213 (b), 213 (c), and 215 of title II of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 213 (b) of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, is hereby further amended by increasing the amount of "\$2,000,000" appearing therein to "\$5,000,000."

Sec. 2. That section 213 (c) of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, is hereby further amended by increasing the amount of "\$400,000" appearing therein to "\$800,000."

Sec. 3. That subdivision (1) of section 215 of title II of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, is hereby amended in the following respects:

(a) By amending the figure "\$5,000" therein to read "\$12,000."

(b) By amending the figure "\$3,000" therein to read "\$6,000."

(c) By changing the phrase "3 percent per annum," which appears in the tenth line and in the last two lines of subsection (2) to read "2½ percent per annum."

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect on and after the date of its approval.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 11, strike the word "subdivision" and insert in lieu thereof the word "paragraph."

Page 2, line 1, strike the words "is hereby" and insert in lieu thereof the words "as amended, is hereby further."

Page 2, lines 7 to 9, strike all of paragraph (c) of section 3.

Page 2, lines 10 and 11, strike all of section 4 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 4. That paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 215 of title II of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, are hereby further amended by changing the phrase '3 percent' wherever it appears in said paragraphs to read '2½ percent.'"

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4515) to authorize the acquisition by exchange of certain properties within Death Valley National Monument, Calif., and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant and convey to Borax Consolidated, Ltd., perpetual easements for rights-of-way, aggregating not more than 20 acres, for general utility purposes within Death Valley National Monument, Calif., subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem desirable, and to accept in exchange therefore the conveyance to the United States of approximately 230 acres of land within the exterior boundaries of such national monument.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GILA PUEBLO, GLOBE, ARIZ.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4765) to authorize acquisition of the Gila Pueblo, Globe, Ariz., for purposes of the national monuments of the Southwest, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] can furnish a little information I wish regarding this bill. I note that it covers a 20-acre tract of ground which has been improved and is in excellent condition, particularly the buildings; that the cost of these buildings to the Gila Pueblo Archeological Foundation was \$250,000. This property is now offered to the Department of the Interior for \$75,000. On the face of it that looks like a good bargain for the Department of the Interior. My question is: What will it cost the Federal Government, through the Department of the Interior, to maintain this building over a period of years, if the gentleman can give us such information?

Mr. MURDOCK. There will be little expense on reconditioning the buildings; they are all ready for occupancy. There will be virtually no additional expense, because the personnel will be transferred from another point to this place.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. In other words, the personnel to be used to look after this building and its maintenance is personnel that is already in the employ of the Federal Government?

Mr. MURDOCK. That is right. If I may add a word, this building was put up about 1928 at a cost then of a quarter million dollars by a private organization led by a wealthy and scholarly man who had picked this out as a rich archeological field for study. A private fortune was invested in it and today the buildings stand in just as good condition as when built, ideally suited for the Park Service to carry on the same cultural work in connection with the National Park Service.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I notice that the National Park Service desires to use this property as its headquarters for Southwest monuments. In the event this bill should be enacted into law, would the Park Service actually acquire headquarters elsewhere at the expense of the taxpayers?

Mr. MURDOCK. Likely they would need to do so. They have headquarters now but they are not adequate. By using this plant the headquarters would be made adequate.

One reason the establishment is priced at \$75,000 today is because it is not so suitable for regular business purposes but it is very suitable for this specific purpose for which it was originally built. Another reason for this good offer is that the association that erected it is very anxious that it be used by the Government in the same way for which it was originally intended.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I can understand that. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, where does the de-

partment now have its headquarters down there?

Mr. MURDOCK. The Southwest Museum serves several States. At the present time the headquarters is in Santa Fe, N. Mex., which is not centrally located but out of which they now operate to keep in touch with their work in several surrounding States. The purchase of this pueblo would put them more nearly in the center of the field of operations and there would be a saving in that respect particularly.

Mr. FORD. Is there included in the budget the necessary funds totaling \$75,000 for the purchase of this property?

Mr. MURDOCK. I cannot answer that with certainty, but I think probably it is presently included within the general funds of the Park Service or will be requested by the Park Service among the general funds.

Mr. Speaker, that portion of our West where four States corner is unique in several respects. It is the only place in the United States where four States touch in a common corner. Of course it is only an imaginary point where the thirty-second meridian west from Washington crosses the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, and it is in rather an isolated region not far from the San Juan River. It is in the midst of present-day Indian reservations but in prehistoric times it was in the midst of a populous area occupied by prehistoric man. Although it is not a region sought for today by white men, it is a curious fact that prehistoric men a thousand or more years ago, having a whole continent from which to choose, saw fit to make their homes throughout the general area surrounding the point where Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico today touch.

Limited as is our knowledge of prehistoric man on the American continent, many books have been written concerning these interesting people. Yet, we have by no means unveiled the past and learned all that we would like to learn concerning them. Scholarly individuals and cultural societies have been delving into the past for any and all bits of information which may be revealed. Every find whets our curiosity, stimulates our study, and certainly invites us to explore the realm of prehistory ever further and further. Learned societies have already done a good work. Our own Park Service has this archeological division which is more for the preservation of artifacts and everything remaining of that early life on our soil.

The University of Arizona has devoted much energy and talent to this search and this study. Dr. Douglass and his students, in developing the remarkable science in the tree-ring calendar, have done much to take guess work out of archeology by his scientific and accurate dating of prehistoric pueblos. Dr. Byron Cummings and his students have put the study of prehistory on a dignified and high level. Much as the University of Arizona has done, it remains for others to carry on the research not as mere "pot hunters" but scientifically trained research workers generously supported, usually with private funds. True the

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4686

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 5 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

Authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebraska, to the city of Crawford.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to
4 transfer by quitclaim deed to the city of Crawford, Nebraska,
5 the following-described tract and parcel of land lying within
6 the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes
7 County, Nebraska, described as follows:

8 A triangular tract situated between the west boundary
9 line of the city of Crawford, the east right-of-way line of the
10 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and the north right-of-

1 way line of United States Highway Numbered 20, bounded
2 by a line commencing three hundred and seventy-four feet
3 south of the Fort Robinson Military Reservation boundary
4 post numbered 14 where the east boundary line of said
5 military reservation intersects the north boundary line of
6 United States Highway Numbered 20. From this point
7 north one degree fifty-six minutes west a distance of two
8 thousand one hundred twenty-four and ninety-eight one-
9 hundredths feet to said military reservation post numbered 15
10 being along the east boundary of said military reservation
11 and the west boundary of the city of Crawford; thence west
12 one hundred and sixty-seven feet eighty-nine degrees thirty-
13 eight minutes west to the intersection of the east boundary
14 of the right-of-way of the Chicago and Northwestern Rail-
15 road; thence in a southwesterly direction along the east
16 boundary line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad a
17 distance of approximately two thousand six hundred and
18 thirty-two feet to a point where the east boundary line of
19 said railroad right-of-way intersects the north boundary line
20 of United States Highway Numbered 20; thence in an east-
21 erly direction along the north boundary line of said United
22 States Highway Numbered 20 at a distance of one thousand
23 six hundred and seventy-seven feet to the point of beginning,

1 said tract containing thirty-five and twenty-eight one-hun-
2 dredths acres: *Provided*, That the city of Crawford shall pay
3 50 per centum of the appraised fair market value of the
4 property as determined by the United States Department of
5 Agriculture.

Passed the House of Representatives February 4, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

AN ACT

Authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Daves County, Nebraska, to the city of Crawford.

FEBRUARY 5 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued Feb. 7, 1952

For actions of Feb. 6, 1952

32nd-2nd, No. 19

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated Alaska statehood bill. Both Houses received GAO audit report on EOIC. Senate committee reported bill to extend USDA authority to adjust land titles. Rep. Watts introduced bill to authorize Green River flood-control program.

SENATE

1. LAND TRANSFERS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment the following bills (p. 856):
 - H. R. 4686, authorizing transfer of a tract of land in the Fort Robinson Remount Station, Nebr., to the city of Crawford (S. Rept. 1158).
 - H. R. 4749, authorizing return of a tract of rural-rehabilitation corporation land to Caddo Parish, La. (S. Rept. 1159).
 - H. R. 3981, extending the time during which the Secretary of Agriculture may adjust titles to lands acquired by the Department (S. Rept. 1161).
2. ALASKA STATEHOOD. Continued debate on S. 50, to grant statehood to Alaska (pp. 881-2).
3. REPORTS. Received the 1951 GAO audit report on EOIC and the 1951 annual report on operations under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (p. 855).
4. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of David E. E. Bruce to be Under Secretary of State (p. 858).

HOUSE

5. AUDIT REPORTS. Received from GAO the audit reports on the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and the Federal Prison Industries, fiscal year 1951 (H. Doc. 346 and 345); to Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee (p. 905).
6. OLEOMARGARINE. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5012, to amend the Navy ration statute so as to provide for the serving of oleomargarine (H. Rept. 1298) (p. 905).
7. FORESTS. The Lane Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee agreed to report to the full committee H. R. 5790 or 5820, amended, to prohibit the unauthorized use of the name or character "Snokey Bear" (p. D86).
8. MILITARY TRAINING. The Armed Services Committee voted (27 to 7) to report H. R.

5904, the universal military training and service bill (p. D85).

9. REPORTS. Received the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending Oct. 31, 1951, and the semianual stockpile report from the Munitions Board (p. 905).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. FLOOD CONTROL. H. R. 6473, by Rep. Watts, Ky., to authorize a program for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention for the Green River watershed in Kentucky and Tenn.; to Public Works Committee (p. 905).
H. R. 6472, by Rep. Thompson, Mich., to provide for preliminary examinations and surveys of the Mona Lake-Lake Harbor and Black Creek regions in Mich. for the purpose of determining action necessary to control floods and provide proper drainage in such regions; to Public Works Committee (p. 905).
11. RIVER DEVELOPMENT. H. R. 6464, by Rep. Engle, Calif., and H. R. 6467, by Rep. Johnson, Calif., to amend the American River Development Act; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 905).
12. BANKING AND CURRENCY. H. R. 6470, by Rep. Reed, N. Y., to restore the right of American citizens to freely own gold and gold coins; to return control over the public purse to the people; to restrain further deterioration of our currency; to enable holders of paper money to redeem it in gold coin on demand; and to establish and maintain a domestic gold-coin standard; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 905).
13. LANDS. S. 2603, by Sen. Cordon, to authorize the transfer of certain lands to the State of Oregon; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 856).
H. R. 6459, by Rep. Berry, S. Dak., to authorize the conveyance to the former owners of mineral interests in certain lands in N. Dak., S. Dak., and Mont. acquired by the U. S. under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 905).
14. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6460, by Rep. Bolling, Mo., to improve the efficiency of the U. S. civil service; to deny benefits, under the civil-service and other retirement systems, to persons convicted of certain felonies; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 905).
15. EXPENDITURES. H. J. Res. 371, by Rep. Coudert, N. Y., to safeguard the economic stability of the U. S. by imposing limitations on expenditures during the fiscal year 1953; to Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee (p. 905).
16. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. H. R. 6404 (see Digest 17) would amend the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 to provide, with some exceptions, for judicial review of agency actions under the Act, if by such action a person is threatened with actual injury or loss, and if such action is in excess of statutory right or arbitrary and capricious.
17. FARM LOANS. S. 2574 (see Digest 17), to authorize the cancellation, adjustment, and collection of certain obligations due the U. S., is a companion bill to H. R. 6223, a digest of which appears in Digest 14.
18. SOCIAL SECURITY. H. R. 6461, by Rep. Butler, N. Y., to amend the Social Security Act to provide a direct Federal pension of \$100 per month to all American citizens who have been citizens 10 years or over; to Ways and Means Committee.

TRANSFER OF LAND IN THE ROBINSON REMOUNT STATION TO CRAWFORD, NEBR.

FEBRUARY 6 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4686]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4686) authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebr., to the city of Crawford, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

H. R. 4686 was reported to the House of Representatives February 5, 1952, and a copy of the report, House Report 1203, is attached hereto as a part of this report.

[H. Rept. No. 1203, 82d Cong., 1st sess.]

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to the city of Crawford, Nebr., 35.28 acres of land on the edge of the city of Crawford, which is a part of the Fort Robinson Beef Cattle Research Station. This station was formerly the Fort Robinson Remount Station of the Army. When the Army Remount Service was discontinued it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture and has been used since that time as a cattle-research station.

The entire station comprises more than 21,000 acres, most of which is contiguous and at some distance from the city of Crawford. Approximately 35 acres proposed to be transferred by this bill is isolated from the other station lands and lies so near the city of Crawford as to be useless for the cattle-research program.

The bill authorizes the Secretary to transfer this land to the city of Crawford upon payment of 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property. It is assumed by the committee that the appraisal will include the fair market value of any mineral interest which may be found to exist. This is the price at which the land would be transferred to the city under existing statutes if it were declared surplus by the Department of Agriculture and disposed of in accordance with existing law.

The letter of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated October 5, 1951, recommending approval of H. R. 4686, is appended hereto and made a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1951.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. COOLEY: This is in reply to your request of August 14, 1951, for a report on H. R. 4686, a bill authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebr., to the city of Crawford. This bill is identical with S. 1487, on which the Department made a favorable report.

The bill authorizes the transfer of 35.28 acres of land to the city of Crawford, Nebr. This land is a part of the Fort Robinson Beef Cattle Research Station, which comprises 21,404.5 acres. The station was formerly the Fort Robinson Remount Station. The Army Remount Service was transferred to this Department effective July 1, 1948, and the work was discontinued December 31, 1949.

The bill provides for payment by the city of Crawford for the land transferred, such payment to be 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property as determined by this Department. Since no appraisal has been made, it is not possible to state its sale value.

The parcel of land proposed for transfer is isolated from the other station lands and is too small in area to be useful to the present research program. Because of its proximity to the city of Crawford its transfer would remove potential hazards to the Federal Government by trespassing persons or livestock.

The bill does not contain any reservation to the United States of mineral deposits or fissionable materials. It is recommended that the following change be made on page 3:

After the word "acres" in line 2, change the colon to a period and add the following: "Deeds to the property conveyed pursuant to this Act shall contain a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal and other mineral deposits or fissionable materials as may be found on such lands and the right to the use of the lands for extracting and removing same."

Passage of the bill with the proposed amendment is recommended.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the program of the President there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN, *Secretary.*

○

Calendar No. 1090

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4686

[Report No. 1158]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 5 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

FEBRUARY 6 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952

Reported by Mr. HOLLAND, without amendment

AN ACT

Authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebraska, to the city of Crawford.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to
4 transfer by quitclaim deed to the city of Crawford, Nebraska,
5 the following-described tract and parcel of land lying within
6 the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes
7 County, Nebraska, described as follows:

8 A triangular tract situated between the west boundary
9 line of the city of Crawford, the east right-of-way line of the
10 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and the north right-of-

1 way line of United States Highway Numbered 20, bounded
2 by a line commencing three hundred and seventy-four feet
3 south of the Fort Robinson Military Reservation boundary
4 post numbered 14 where the east boundary line of said
5 military reservation intersects the north boundary line of
6 United States Highway Numbered 20. From this point
7 north one degree fifty-six minutes west a distance of two
8 thousand one hundred twenty-four and ninety-eight one-
9 hundredths feet to said military reservation post numbered 15
10 being along the east boundary of said military reservation
11 and the west boundary of the city of Crawford; thence west
12 one hundred and sixty-seven feet eighty-nine degrees thirty-
13 eight minutes west to the intersection of the east boundary
14 of the right-of-way of the Chicago and Northwestern Rail-
15 road; thence in a southwesterly direction along the east
16 boundary line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad a
17 distance of approximately two thousand six hundred and
18 thirty-two feet to a point where the east boundary line of
19 said railroad right-of-way intersects the north boundary line
20 of United States Highway Numbered 20; thence in an east-
21 erly direction along the north boundary line of said United
22 States Highway Numbered 20 at a distance of one thousand
23 six hundred and seventy-seven feet to the point of beginning,
24 said tract containing thirty-five and twenty-eight one-hun-
25 dredths acres: *Provided*, That the city of Crawford shall pay

1 50 per centum of the appraised fair market value of the
2 property as determined by the United States Department of
3 Agriculture.

Passed the House of Representatives February 4, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

82nd CONGRESS
2nd Session

H. R. 4686

[Report No. 1158]

AN ACT

Authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Daves County, Nebraska, to the city of Crawford.

FEBRUARY 5 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

FEBRUARY 6 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952
Reported without amendment

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued Feb. 26, 1952

For actions of Feb. 25, 1952

32nd-2nd, Nos. 27 and 28

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated Alaska statehood bill. Senate passed bills to: Protect "Snokey Bear;" authorize land title adjustments; and permit daylight saving time in D. C. Senate debated bill to transfer Robinson Remount Station land to Crawford, Nebr. Senate confirmed nomination of McDonald to RFC. Senate received nomination of Esgate to be Production Credit Commissioner, FCA. House debated wetback-entry bill.

SENATE - February 22

1. RECORDS. The Vice President appointed Ellis S. Stone to represent the legislative branch on the Federal Records Council (p. 1299).

SENATE - February 25

2. ALASKA STATEHOOD. Continued debate on S. 50, to grant statehood to Alaska (pp. 1351-7).
3. NOMINATIONS. Received the nomination of Arthur T. Esgate to be Production Credit Commissioner of FCA (p. 1357).
Confirmed, 46-23, the nomination of Harry A. McDonald to be RFC Administrator (pp. 1339-51).
4. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 2322, prohibiting the manufacture or use of the character "Snokey Bear" by unauthorized persons (pp. 1319-20).
5. SHEEPHERDERS. Passed without amendment S. 2549, to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special quota immigration visas available to certain alien shepherders (p. 1322).
6. LAND TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4749, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to return to Caddo Parish, La., a 38-acre tract of land that had been donated to the Government in 1930 for a pecan-raising research project (p. 1323). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed over H. R. 4686, authorizing transfer of a tract of Remount Service land to the city of Crawford, Nebr., at 50% of its appraised fair-market value. Sen. Morse objected to the bill on the basis that the city should pay 100% of value because it planned to use the site for industrial purposes. He also said the Government should reserve the minerals, since the indications are that the tract is rich in minerals. (pp. 1323-4, 1339.)

7. **LAND TITLES.** Passed without amendment H. R. 3981, to amend the act of 1943, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust title to lands acquired by the U. S. which are subject to his administration, by giving the Department 10 additional years to correct mistakes which have been made in such titles (p. 1325). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. **PERSONNEL.** Passed as reported S. 194, to prohibit age requirements or limitations with respect to the appointment of persons to positions in the competitive civil service during periods of war or national emergency (p. 1325).
9. **WATER COMPACT.** Passed as reported S. 1798, granting the consent of Congress to a compact entered into by Okla., Tex., and N. Mex. relating to Canadian River waters (pp. 1330-2).
10. **DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME.** Passed without amendment S. 2667, to authorize the D. C. Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time in D. C. each year (p. 1333).
11. **RECLAMATION.** Passed without amendment H. R. 2398, to amend the law regarding the Vermejo reclamation project, N. Mex., so as to eliminate the reference to taxation of personal property to pay reimbursable costs (p. 1338). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H. R. 5097, to extend until Dec. 31, 1954, the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to make certain amendatory repayment contracts with settlers upon reclamation projects (p. 1339). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. **PRICE SUPPORTS.** Sen. Young inserted his biweekly release, in which he defended the price-support program and recommended continuation of "old parity". He also inserted a Bismarck Tribune article defending price supports. (pp. 1316-17.)
13. **ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY.** Sen. Aiken, for himself and several other Senators, submitted amendments which they intend to propose jointly to S. J. Res. 27, authorizing the St. Lawrence waterway. The amendments were referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. (pp. 1314-15.)
14. **EXPENDITURES.** Sen. Wiley inserted a Racine Manufacturers Assn. resolution favoring reduction in Government expenditures (p. 1312).

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15. **MILITARY TRAINING.** Rep. Martin, Iowa, inserted and discussed his correspondence with Sen. Russell regarding the results of his (Rep. Martin's) questionnaire on the Universal Military Training bill. He said replies from constituents to date indicate 54.45% in favor of the plan and 45.55% opposed, but that since Jan. 1, 1952, he had received 500 communications opposing the plan and only 6 in favor of it. (pp. 1308-9.)
Rep. Furcolo, Mass., explained briefly his alternative plan for a military training program (p. 1309).

NICCOLO LUVISOTTI

The bill (S. 2566) for the relief of Niccolò Luvisotti was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Niccolò Luvisotti shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act.

CAROLINE WU

The bill (H. R. 4130) for the relief of Caroline Wu was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BARBARA JEAN TAKADA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 11833) for the relief of Barbara Jean Takada, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding any provision of law excluding aliens inadmissible to the United States because of race, the minor child, Barbara Jean Takada, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Technical Sgt. and Mrs. Walter E. Warner, citizens of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROSECUTION OF CERTAIN CRIMES COMMITTED IN AIRPLANES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2149) to confer Federal jurisdiction to prosecute certain common-law crimes of violence when such crimes are committed on an American airplane in flight over the high seas or over waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, line 4, after the word "United", to strike out "States," and insert "States", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 of title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection reading as follows:

"(5) Any aircraft belonging in whole or in part to the United States, or any citizen thereof, or to any corporation created by or under the laws of the United States, or any State, Territory, district, or possession thereof, while such aircraft is in flight over the high seas, or over any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

USE OF WORD "NATIONAL" IN NAMES OF CERTAIN INSURANCE COMPANIES

The bill (S. 2214) to amend section 709 of title 18 of the United States Code was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, it is the opinion of the junior Senator from New

Jersey that this proposed legislation is very desirable, but the title might be misleading. I would therefore appreciate it very much if the distinguished Senator from Maryland, for the purpose of the RECORD, would give us a full explanation.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, I shall be very happy to do so. I might advise the Senator from New Jersey that this bill was introduced by the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], who was joined by a number of Senators, both from the Finance Committee and from the Judiciary Committee, who feel that a great injustice was done in prohibiting a number of firms and corporations from using the word "national" in their titles.

In the codification of the law in 1948, that prohibition was written, and approximately 119 companies will be compelled to delete the word from their titles, if the present law remains as it is.

I would be very happy to have the Senator from New Jersey, who has given much study to this matter, indicate any changes which have been suggested in regard to the title, because we felt it was all-inclusive and would be sufficient to explain the purpose of the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. With this explanation of the bill, I think the RECORD will be abundantly clear as to what we are aiming to do. I thank the Senator very much.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2214) which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment on page 1, line 8, after the word "business", to strike out "if such firm was engaged in such business under a name including such word on the date of enactment of this paragraph" and insert "whether such firm was engaged in the insurance or indemnity business prior or subsequent to the date of enactment of this paragraph", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 709 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting immediately before the last paragraph thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"This section shall not make unlawful the use of the word 'national' as part of the name of any business or firm engaged in the insurance or indemnity business, whether such firm was engaged in the insurance or indemnity business prior or subsequent to the date of enactment of this paragraph."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADJUSTMENT OF CONFLICTS IN DIVORCE DECREES IN VARIOUS STATES—BILL POSTPONED TO NEXT CALENDAR CALL

The bill (S. 1331) to further implement the full faith and credit clause of the Constitution was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I do not care to have it inferred that I have

such a serious objection to the measure, after studying it, that I would want to delay it too long—I am wondering whether the sponsor of this bill [Mr. McCARRAN] and the distinguished Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH] would have any objection to having the bill go over until the next calendar call for additional study on the part of the calendar committee, because we have received certain documents and information which we have not had the time to go into fully, in justice to the measure.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I think in all fairness, the Senator from Kansas should have the opportunity of knowing exactly what is meant by this bill, and so far as I am concerned, it may go over; but I hope that it may come up at the next calendar call.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I certainly would have no objection to that, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I wonder if we may have a unanimous-consent agreement that when the calendar is again called this bill will be called?

Mr. McFARLAND. I have no objection to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be called at the next call of the calendar.

The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

RETURN OF CERTAIN LANDS BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO POLICE JURY OF CADDO PARISH, LA.

The bill (H. R. 4749) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to return certain lands to the Police Jury of Caddo Parish, La., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRANSFER OF LAND TO CITY OF CRAWFORD, NEBR.—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (H. R. 4686) authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebr., to the city of Crawford, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Over, by request. The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator from Kansas will withhold his objection until I can briefly explain the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I shall gladly withhold my objection until that has been done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I desire briefly to state that this bill relates to some land which is unusable by the remount station and which would be sold, under the provisions of the bill, for 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property. The committee understood fully that that condition lived up to the restrictions imposed by the Senate in such cases. If there was any objection to making available this

small tract to the town of Crawford the committee did not hear of it.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. If the Senator will yield, I should like to state quite frankly that I heard from the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Morse] in objection to the consideration of this bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, is the Senator from Oregon in the city, and will he be present in the Senate later today?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I understand he is in the city. He was present at the quorum call, I will say to the distinguished Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill go to the foot of the calendar, because I understand the provisions of the bill fully meet the conditions customarily insisted upon by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Morse].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said: Mr. President, I understand that calendar 1090 (H. R. 4686), to transfer land to the city of Crawford, Nebr., has been placed at the foot of the calendar. I am afraid that I will not be able to be here when we reach the end of the calendar, because I have two very important meetings to attend this afternoon which will take me off the floor of the Senate.

Because no explanation could possibly cause me to waive an objection to this bill as of today, it would have to go over until next calendar day in any event. Therefore I think it proper and fair for me to put my objection into the Record at this point.

With respect to the bill (H. R. 4686), 35.28 acres of land would be transferred at 50 percent of fair-market value by this bill. This land is part of the Robinson remount station, Fort Robinson, which is now being used by the Department of Agriculture as a beef-cattle research station. The Department of Agriculture states that the transfer of the land is approved by that Department, since the parcel of land proposed for transfer is isolated from the other stations lands and is too small in area to be useful to the present research program. It was also stated that because of its proximity to the city of Crawford, its transfer would remove potential hazards to the Federal Government by trespassing persons or livestock.

The Department of Agriculture also recommended, in its letter of October 5, 1951, that a mineral reservation clause be inserted in the bill. The House Committee on Agriculture stated in this connection that it is assumed by the committee that the appraisal will include the fair-market value of any mineral interest which may be found to exist, and evidently on this basis did not include a mineral reservation in the bill, which has now been reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry without amendment.

That is not good enough, Mr. President. It is not good enough to permit a piece of Federal property, which I would

suspect to be rich in oil reserves, to go to the city of Crawford for 50 percent of the appraised fair-market value of the oil reserves.

What is important, Mr. President, in transfers of this kind; as the junior Senator from Oregon has insisted for several years, is that the Federal Government reserve the mineral rights under the land, and neither give them away for nothing nor give them away for 50 percent of the appraised fair-market value, in this instance to the city of Crawford, Nebr., not even for public use, but for private use, in essence.

As I shall show by a letter, which I shall ask to have inserted in the Record in a moment, this property would be used for industrial purposes. It would be used by the city of Crawford, Nebr., not for public use at all, but in order to develop industrial sites in the city of Crawford. That is all right with the junior Senator from Oregon, except that he insists they pay 100 cents on the dollar for every piece of Federal property they obtain. If I can stop it I do not intend to have the taxpayers of the United States give to the city of Crawford 50 cents on every dollar of value of this property. Not only that, Mr. President, but the mineral rights under the property are not reserved for the taxpayers of the United States. In this same area great oil activity is going on. I shall show that there are requests in the Department of the Interior for oil leases on other parts of this remount property belonging to the Federal Government. Thirty-five acres may not be much land, but a great deal of oil can be found under 35 acres of land.

Available information indicates that there are over 20 applications now pending before the Department of Interior for lease rights in connection with oil exploration and development in the Fort Robinson area. It was impossible to determine at this date whether or not any of these lease applications involved the particular land dealt with in H. R. 4686. It is indicated that this particular land is about 75 miles from the nearest producing well, and about 25 miles from the nearest drilling activity now going on. It was stated officially that this land would probably have geological survey potentialities.

This transaction is different from that involved in Senate bill 314 of the last Congress, Public Law 100, in terms of the use to be made of the land. Under Public Law 100, some 43 acres of the Fort Robinson land was authorized to be transferred to the city of Crawford, Nebr., for park purposes. In view of the public use to be made of the land, the act required the payment of only 50 percent of the fair-market value. No mineral reservation was included, but a reversionary stipulation was placed on the transfer, so that it would revert to the United States Government if it were used for anything other than a park.

Mr. President, no such reversionary clause is included in this bill, because it is not proposed to use the land for a public purpose at all, but it is proposed to use it for what amounts to a private use.

It is indicated by a letter of June 20, 1951, from the mayor of Crawford to Mr. Davis, the director of the Fort Robinson station, that the use intended for this land dealt with in H. R. 4686 is industrial development.

I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record, as a part of my remarks, the letter from the mayor of Crawford to Mr. Davis.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Mr. R. DAVIS,

Fort Robinson, Nebr.

DEAR MR. DAVIS: Adjoining the city of Crawford is a small triangular pasture approximately 28 acres in size bounded by the city of Crawford, Highway No. 20, and the Chicago & North Western tracks. The city of Crawford desires to acquire title to this land for development purposes. In the city of Crawford there are almost no industrial sites available with trackage and this small triangle plot is necessary if the city of Crawford is ever going to have any industrial development. Power, water, sewerage, and railroad tracks are all immediately available and the contour of the land is such that almost all new grading and filling is necessary for its development.

This tract lies on the edge of the Fort Robinson land and is not accessible from the rest of the fort except by crossing the railroad or the highway so it has no value to the Department of Agriculture. For many years its only use has been as a pony or cow pasture for someone in town.

What action should the city of Crawford take to acquire title to this land? Can the land be deeded to the city of Crawford without congressional action?

Very truly yours,

JOHN J. ADAMS,
Mayor, City of Crawford.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in connection with this matter, let me say that in a letter dated April 29, 1949, dealing with Senate bill 314 of the Eighty-first Congress, I stated that—

The only basis on which I think a local government is entitled to receive Federal property at less than fair market value is when it pledges itself to use the land for public purposes.

Until I get additional information that shows at least that the documents in the record in this case to date do not set forth an accurate picture in indicating that the land will be used for public purposes, I shall object. Even so, I would object to transfer of the land for less than 100 cents on the dollar.

ADJUSTMENT OF BASIS OF PROPERTY FOR DEPRECIATION, ETC.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3168) to amend section 113 (b) (1) (B) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to adjustment of the basis of property for depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LEHMAN. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York objects.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator has a right to object, but I merely wish to give notice, Mr. President, that I shall ask for consideration of this House bill.

The bill should be considered, and I hope the majority leader will assign it

TRANSFER OF LAND TO CITY OF CRAWFORD, NEBR.

The bill (H. R. 4686) authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebr., to the city of Crawford, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, in keeping with the request left with the Republican calendar committee, I am compelled to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR AMENDATORY REPAYMENT CONTRACTS UNDER RECLAMATION LAWS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on the previous call of the calendar, one of the last bills which was reported from the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on January 17, Calendar 1004, House bill 50907, was passed over because no one was present at the time to explain the bill.

This is a measure which simply extends until December 31, 1954, the authority now vested in the Secretary of the Interior to make certain amendatory repayment contracts with settlers upon reclamation projects. The bill was unanimously reported by our committee. This morning I consulted the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], who is ranking minority member of the committee, and he is in complete agreement with the bill. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5097) to extend the time during which the Secretary of the Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under the Federal reclamation laws, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee report may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the report (No. 1063) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5097) to extend the time during which the Secretary of the Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under the Federal Reclamation laws, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The committee desires to make it known, however, that it does not favor continued extensions of time, but recommends early consideration of all contracts which it is contemplated will be renegotiated. It is important both to the Government and to settlers on reclamation projects that the negotiation of these contracts be expedited.

The committee adopts for its report the report of the House No. 1191, which report includes comments on the bill of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior under date of October 15, 1951. The date of the House report is October 16, 1951, and it will be noted that the authority requested has now expired. The House report follows:

"EXPLANATION OF THE BILL"

"The purpose of this bill is to extend the authority given the Department of the Interior by sections 3, 4, and 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to amend irrigation repayment contracts entered into prior to August 4, 1939, and, under unusual circumstances, to defer for payment at a later date construction charges which cannot be paid on their due dates without undue hardship on the water users.

"Under these sections of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, much progress has been made in the development and negotiation of sound amendatory repayment arrangements for water users' organizations in need of financial adjustment. However, considerable work of this nature is still in process and being readied for early submission to the Congress. Since the authority under which this work is being carried on will expire on December 31, 1951, it is imperative that the authority be extended in order to assure the successful completion of the amendatory repayment contract work now under way.

"In amending the bill so as to provide a 3-year rather than a 5-year extension of the time during which the Secretary of the Interior could negotiate amendatory repayment contracts and grant deferments of construction charges, the committee did so because it was felt that a 3-year extension would provide ample time to complete the amendatory repayment contract work now under way.

"The favorable report of the Department of the Interior reads as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

"Washington, D. C., October 15, 1951.

"Hon. JOHN R. MURDOCK,

"Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,

"House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

"MY DEAR MR. MURDOCK: This letter is in response to your request for an expression of this Department's views on H. R. 5097, a bill to extend the time during which the Secretary of the Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under the Federal reclamation laws, and for other purposes.

"I recommend that this bill be enacted.

"Enactment of H. R. 5097 would extend until December 31, 1956, those portions of the authority given this Department by sections 3, 4, and 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 which relate to the amendment of repayment contracts and other forms of obligation which had been entered into prior to August 4, 1939. Its enactment would also continue the authority of this Department under section 3 of the act of April 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 75, 76), to grant deferments of construction charges in certain circumstances. Continuation of these authorities (both of which expire on December 31, 1951) is vital to the accomplishment of the objectives of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 and is important to the orderly administration of the repayment aspects of the Federal reclamation program.

"Substantial progress has been made by the Bureau of Reclamation of this Department in the negotiation of amendatory repayment of contracts with irrigation districts and water users' organizations in need of financial adjustment. Pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, amendatory repayment con-

tracts with 14 irrigation districts and water users' organizations on 11 Federal reclamation projects in 8 Western States were transmitted to the Eighty-first Congress for consideration and legislative action. These contracts were approved by the Congress and have been executed and are now in force.

"Proposed amendatory repayment contracts involving 12 irrigation districts in need of financial adjustment are now pending before the Congress. The transmission of five additional proposed amendatory contracts and reports thereon to the Congress in the near future is anticipated. The preparation of economic reports and the drafting of amendatory repayment contracts with five other irrigation districts are now under way.

"In addition to the amendatory repayment contract actions mentioned above there are a number of existing contracts based on the 5-percent gross crop value repayment plan established in the act of December 5, 1924 (43 Stat. 672, 702) which are likely to require attention. Because of the peculiarities of the operation of that repayment plan, annual construction installments are, in many cases, becoming burdensome and give promise of exceeding the water users' ability to pay. Any sudden decline in prices received by farmers for farm products would probably result in the water users' being unable to meet the annual installments required by such contracts. Enactment of H. R. 5097 would extend the authority of the Secretary under the provisions of section 4 of the 1939 act to convert those repayment contracts from the 5-percent gross crop value plan to the normal and percentage plan authorized by the 1939 act. In those cases where the normal and percentage plan would not be practicable or provide an economically sound adjustment of the repayment problems, economic investigations, and the negotiation of an amendatory repayment contract could be undertaken and the proposed contract submitted to the Congress for approval.

"The bill would continue for another 5 years the authority of the Department to grant deferments in the payment of construction charges in the event the Secretary finds that the installments under consideration probably cannot be paid on their due dates without undue burden on the water users. Such authority to grant deferments is closely related to and is an essential counterpart of the authority to negotiate amendatory repayment contracts. Economic investigations and reclassification of the irrigability of lands of irrigation districts in repayment difficulty, as well as the negotiation of sound amendatory repayment arrangements, may require as much as a year or two. In addition, there may occur from time to time emergency situations on a few projects wherein the water users may be unable to meet in full current construction charges due to crop failure caused by such things as hail, insect infestation, or water shortage. In these latter cases, though amendment of the long-range repayment arrangements may not be required, the deferment for later payment of a portion of the current year's construction charge is fully justified.

"We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

"Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM E. WARNE,

"Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

"Enactment of this bill is unanimously recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs."

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his motion until I can ask a couple of questions?

Mr. McFARLAND. Certainly.

Mr. CAPEHART. The majority leader is asking that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business for the purpose of considering and confirming the nomination of Mr. Harry A. McDonald to be Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

I have consistently taken the position that the Senate ought to pass upon—meaning to vote either up or down—Senate bill 1376, Calendar No. 520, a bill introduced by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and other Senators to dissolve the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, before we confirm the appointment of a new Administrator. I have repeatedly taken that position.

There is another bill on the calendar, introduced by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] to reorganize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. We now find ourselves in this position: We are about to consider the confirmation of the nomination of an Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with two bills on the calendar, one to dissolve the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and another to reorganize it. The bill to dissolve the Corporation was introduced by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and others. It has been on the calendar since last July 13.

As Senators know, last year we passed a bill eliminating the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and providing for the appointment of a one-man directorate. At the time I called the attention of the Senate to the fact that new legislation was needed, and that the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency was working on such legislation. Such legislation was reported by the committee through the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]. Nothing has been done. It is 8 months since we voted to put one man, rather than a Board of Directors, in charge of the RFC.

At that time we were assured that Mr. Symington would be the one-man Director of the RFC. It was said that he was an outstanding man and he would handle the administration of RFC in perfect order. We now find that Mr. Symington has resigned, and we are faced with the consideration of the nomination of a new Director. Nevertheless, the Senate does nothing with the two pieces of legislation dealing with the RFC. The bills should be voted either up or down. I think we should do it before we vote on the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. McDonald. Obviously if the Senate in its wisdom decides to abolish RFC there would be no use of confirming a new Director of it.

The matter has been delayed, and nothing has been done about it. I know of no way to prevent the majority leader from moving that the Senate go into executive session, inasmuch as we have a unanimous-consent agreement to vote on a motion to recommit the Alaska statehood bill on Wednesday, and I do not know how we could replace that bill

with Senate bill 1376, which was introduced by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], to dissolve RFC.

On the other hand, I am put in the position of having to move to take up the two RFC bills. I wonder whether the majority leader can assure us that the bills will be taken up within a reasonable period of time.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, in answer to the questions of the distinguished Senator from Indiana, one of the two bills to which he has referred has been on the calendar for some time. Both of them have been on the agenda for consideration. However, it was deemed that more important legislation should be considered than that proposing to abolish the RFC. I want to say to my distinguished friend that I am opposed to abolishing the RFC.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I shall be glad to yield after I have completed by explanation. However, my opposition to it has nothing to do with the fact that we have not brought up either bill for consideration. We will bring up the bills within a reasonable time. We will bring up either one of them, and perhaps both of them. I do not know whether it makes any difference which bill is called up first. I invite the attention of the Senator from Indiana to the fact that no recommendation was made by the committee with respect to either bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The only recommendation the committee made was that the bill should be brought up. That is why I rose during the earlier discussion. I was happy to hear the Senator from Arizona say that at some time in the near future the bills would be brought up for consideration.

Mr. McFARLAND. They will be brought up.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. So far as the nomination of Mr. McDonald is concerned, I do not know how my good friend, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], feels about it. However, someone will have to manage the RFC. The President told the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and me that he would operate it. Apparently the President believes he has that right. However, I believe that the sooner we confirm the nomination of someone for the post, the better it will be, even though the RFC may later be abolished.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes.

Mr. CAPEHART. I believe I am correct in stating that the Committee on Banking and Currency unanimously voted to recommend to the majority leader that he bring up one or both of the bills.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct. That has been the agreement. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]

can speak for himself, and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] can speak for himself, but it was my understanding that no one wanted to take advantage of anyone else. We wanted both bills brought up.

Mr. CAPEHART. The committee stated unanimously that it made no difference which bill was brought up for consideration. If one were brought up, the other one could be substituted. In that way, we could have both bills under consideration.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. CAPEHART. Nevertheless, we will now take up the question of confirming the nomination of an Administrator of the RFC, with one bill providing for a reorganization of the RFC, and another bill providing for its abolishment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Certainly the provision of the reorganization bill offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] ought to be put into effect as a matter of law, not by order of the Administrator of the RFC.

Mr. CAPEHART. I believe the Senate has the responsibility of voting on the two bills. I think that should be done before we consider the nomination of a new RFC Administrator. We are not doing that. I suppose that all I can do under the circumstances is to take the word of the majority leader, which I am certainly willing to do, that within a reasonable period of time he will call up one or the other of the RFC bills. It would not make much difference which bill he called up, because one bill could be substituted for the other, and in that way we could get both bills before the Senate. We would be able to vote them up or down. With that assurance from the majority leader, I see nothing else to do other than to proceed to the question of confirmation of the nomination of Mr. McDonald.

Mr. McFARLAND. I may say that the reason why the two bills have not been brought before the Senate is because we have considered legislation of greater moment to the country than the two bills. That is our opinion. It has not been done with any intention to delay consideration of either of the bills. However, the bills are on the agenda, and they will be brought up for consideration, and I hope that will be done within not too long a time. Some bills take longer to consider than we anticipate.

If action by the Senate would decide the question, it would be a different proposition, but a director of the RFC is now needed, even if RFC should later be abolished. We must have a head of the RFC while it is in operation, regardless of how long or short a time it may be in operation.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I should like to ask the distinguished majority leader, inasmuch as we have now concluded the call of the calendar, and many Members of the Senate are not on the floor, whether there should not be a quorum call before the Senate goes into executive session.

Mr. McFARLAND. I do not see any reason why there should not be a quorum



SENATE

4. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment S. 3086, amending the Mutual Security Act of 1951 and authorizing foreign-aid appropriations for the fiscal year 1953 (S. Rept. 1490). It was agreed to consider this bill on Monday (pp. 4711, 4736.)
5. LAND TRANSFER. Received a resolution from the Nebraska State Legislature requesting the conveyance to Nebraska of a tract at Fort Robinson, formerly used by the Remount Service of this Department (p. 4712).
Sen. Butler spoke on the need to bring up H. R. 4686, providing for transfer of land from Fort Robinson to the City of Crawford, Nebr., as soon as possible (pp. 4737-8).
Passed with amendment of title H. R. 4199, authorizing the transfer of the Blue Ridge Parkway lands from the jurisdiction of the Interior Department to the Forest Service (p. 4723).
6. RECLAMATION. Received a resolution from the California State Legislature protesting the withdrawal of certain lands for proposed projects by the Bureau of Reclamation as unwarranted interference with the sovereign rights of the State of California (p. 4712).
7. OLEOMARGARINE. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment S. 2083, to amend the Navy ration statute to provide for the serving of oleomargarine or margarine (S. Rept. 1500) (p. 4713).
8. WAR POWERS. The Committee on Government Operations reported without amendment S. 2421, to amend the War Powers Act of 1951 (S. Rept. 1498) (p. 4713).
9. FOREST PROTECTION. Passed without amendment S. 1835, permitting Canadian participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact (p. 4726).
10. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 394, providing for the quartering in certain public buildings in D. C. of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies of 1953. The amendment would make this a permanent authorization (pp. 4733-4.)
11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Hendrickson inserted a New York World-Telegram editorial praising Sen. Williams as a very fine Senator and mentioning his investigation into government warehouses. Senators Knowland, Carlson, and Morse concurred in this view (p. 4737.)
12. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Hennings discussed the Missouri River Flood problem and the need for an integrated, comprehensive program rather than a piecemeal one. Sen. Humphrey concurred in this and inserted a number of newspaper articles on this subject (pp. 4744-48.)
13. BUDGETING. Sen. Carlson stated that the budget could be balanced by eliminating waste and unneeded programs. He referred to the Farm Bureau Federation's proposal for a \$100,000,000 cut in soil conservation payments. (pp. 4738-40.)
14. ADJOURNMENT. Recessed until Mon., May 5, when it will continue on S. 3086, extension of Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1953 (pp. 4761, 4736).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. **LOANS.** S. 3088, by Sen. Langer, to authorize the making of loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to nonprofit organizations; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4713).
16. **PATENTS.** S. 3096, by Sen. Dworshak, to amend the act of June 30, 1950, relating to the extension of the terms of patents of World War II veterans; to Judiciary Committee (p. 4713).
17. **HOUSING.** S. 3098, by Sen. Chavez, to authorize the conversion of certain mortgage insurance under the National Housing Act to defense housing insurance thereunder; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4713).
18. **SOIL CONSERVATION.** H. R. 7689, by Rep. Abernethy, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended; to Agriculture Committee (p. 4825).
19. **WATER RESOURCES.** H. R. 7591, by Rep. Fudge, to require Federal officers, agencies, and employees to act in accordance with and submit to the laws of the several States relative to the control, appropriation, use, and distribution of water and providing that the United States shall sue and be sued in the courts of such States in litigation arising therefrom; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 4825).
20. **VETERANS.** H. R. 7693, by Rep. Kearney, to provide increases in the rates of death compensation payable to certain widows and children of veterans of World War I, World War II, or of service on or after June 27, 1950; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 4825).
21. **FLOOD CONTROL.** H. R. 7695, by Rep. Wickersham, making an appropriation for the Washita Valley flood prevention program in the State of Oklahoma; to Appropriations Committee (p. 4825).
22. **MONOPOLY POWER.** H. R. 7697, by Rep. Gwinn, and H. R. 7698, by Rep. Fisher, to prevent the application or exercise of monopoly power by employers and labor organizations in their dealings with employees, to amend the anti-trust laws; to Judiciary Committee (p. 4826).
23. **LOANS.** H. R. 7699, by Rep. McDonough, to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, title IV of the National Housing Act, and the Judicial Code in order to define the limitations of Government control of savings and loan associations, to provide judicial and administrative remedies; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4826).
24. **LANDS.** H. J. Res. 440, by Rep. Poulson, and H. Con. Res. 213, by Rep. Poulson, requesting the Secretary of the Interior for certain information regarding the lands of the Agua Caliente Band of Indians; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 4826).
25. **EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.** H. J. Res. 441, by Rep. Rogers, Fla., and H. J. Res. 442, by Rep. Ross, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting the powers of seizure of the President; to Judiciary Committee (p. 4826).
26. **PENALTY MAIL.** H. R. 7612, by Rep. Cole, to abolish free transmission of official Government mail matter and certain other mail matter; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (Apr. 28).

Calendar No. 1090

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4686

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 1, 1952

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska to the bill (H. R. 4686) authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebraska, to the city of Crawford, viz:

- 1 On page 3, line 1, strike out "50 per centum of".
- 2 On page 3, following line 2, insert the following: "Deeds
- 3 to the property conveyed pursuant to this Act shall contain
- 4 a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and
- 5 other mineral deposits or fissionable materials as may be
- 6 found on such lands and the right to the use of the lands
- 7 for extracting and removing same."

82ND CONGRESS
2ND Session

H. R. 4686

AMENDMENT

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MAY 1, 1952

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

SENATOR WILLIAMS, OF DELAWARE

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, all too infrequently do estimations of esteem go unexpressed. I have, and always have had, a very high regard for my colleague the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

An editorial from the New York World-Telegram and the Sun, of Saturday, April 26, 1952, has just been brought to my attention. This editorial constitutes one of the finest tributes to a Member of the United States Senate I have ever had the privilege of reading.

Because the high esteem in which I hold the Senator from Delaware is so unequivocally shared by the Members of this body on both sides of the aisle, and, too, because of the uncommon expressions of praise contained within the editorial, I should like, Mr. President, to take a brief moment in which to read it:

SENATOR FOR AMERICANS

Among the Members of the United States Senate who must stand for reelection this year is JOHN J. WILLIAMS, of Delaware.

There is nothing sensational, or pompous, or high-brow about Senator WILLIAMS, either in manner or attitude. He acts shy, speaks quietly, thinks straight, shuns rank partisanship, and goes about his business modestly. He looks more like a feed merchant (his private business) than a Senator is supposed to look.

But there are few, if any, who act and work more like a Senator ought to act and work.

Senator WILLIAMS has done more than any other Member of Congress to explode the scandals in the Truman administration. He can claim more notches in his musket on this score than any other investigator—the income tax frauds, the monkey business with Government warehouses, the Lias case, the Boyle and Gabrielson cases, Finnegan, Nunan, and more.

Mr. WILLIAMS is a Republican, yet he has not spared Republicans in his investigations. He will not cover up for anybody, yet he never has allowed his investigations to become persecutions.

The Senator is a dealer in facts. And he is exacting and exhaustive, both in his search for the facts and in the manner in which he reveals them, once he has a case.

In the Senate, Mr. WILLIAMS has made his mark as a fair-minded, diligent, and devastatingly effective investigator. But he has been on the job otherwise, rarely missing a roll call, attending to his full duties with common sense and statesmanship.

Senator WILLIAMS represents Delaware, one of the smallest States, but he is, in every sense, a Senator of the United States.

This, Mr. President, constitutes a just and most deserving tribute to one of the most distinguished Members of the United States Senate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield to me?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield to the distinguished Senator for a short observation.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to make a very short observation.

The able Senator from New Jersey, who has just placed in the Record an editorial and made certain comments, comes from the Eastern Seaboard and is more or less a neighbor of the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. I come from the other side of the Continent, from the State of Cali-

fornia; but I want to say that on the Pacific Coast it has been my observation that the people of that area of the United States have the same high regard for and appreciation of the outstanding job which has been done in the Senate of the United States by the able Senator from Delaware. In the fullest sense of the word he is not only a very able Senator from the State of Delaware, but he is a very outstanding Senator of the United States.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator for his observation. I am sure the people of California must appreciate the great service the Senator from Delaware is rendering every State in the Union.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, in view of the fact that we have just heard from a Senator from the Eastern Coast of the United States [Mr. HENDRICKSON] and a Senator from the Western Coast of the United States [Mr. KNOWLAND], I should like, coming from the geographic center of the United States, the State of Kansas, to express my appreciation of the magnificent service the distinguished Senator from Delaware has rendered. I have received many fine letters regarding his good work, and we in Kansas are also proud of his record.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said: Mr. President, before I turn to the subject matter which will comprise most of my remarks this afternoon, I desire to join with those colleagues of mine who earlier today expressed their commendation of the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] for the great work he has done in the Senate in connection with bringing to light various forms of malfeasance in office on the part of Government officials, and in some instances unquestionably downright corruption. In my judgment what the Senator from Delaware has accomplished has exhibited statesmanship of the highest order, and he has done it in a typically mild, sincere and persevering manner.

As we all know, the Senator from Delaware is a man who possesses as one of his outstanding characteristics a very lovable modesty. In fact, I chuckled a bit when, as I walked off the floor a few moments ago, when the tributes were being paid to the Senator from Delaware I heard him say to a colleague as he listened to one of the tributes, "I am not dead yet, I hope." [Laughter.] He is that kind of a person, Mr. President. Yet I agree with the sentiments expressed this afternoon that too frequently appreciation is not expressed for good work at the time it is being done, although all of us as Members of the Senate are subject to much criticism and abuse for positions we take on various issues when our attitude is misunderstood by a public that does not always have before it the same facts we have. So, we would be less than human if we did not appreciate now and then at least a word of encouragement and commendation.

I am very happy this afternoon to add my sincere compliments to the words of praise which have already been spoken

on the floor of the Senate this afternoon about the Senator from Delaware, and I wish to say to him that in my opinion he has made a valuable contribution to good government.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President—

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I now yield to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Kansas for yielding to me to make a brief statement. Before proceeding with my statement I should like to endorse the remarks made by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] with reference to our colleague the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

I am proud of the fact that he is a member of the same committee on which I have had the pleasure of working for several years, namely, the Committee on Finance, and I am sure I speak the mind of every member of that committee when I say that we have enjoyed his membership on the committee and we endorse the fine work he has done with respect to certain investigations.

Mr. President, I should now like to make a statement with reference to another subject.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska has the floor.

TRANSFER OF LAND FROM ROBINSON REMOUNT STATION TO THE CITY OF CRAWFORD, NEBR.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I had hoped to have a minute or two within which to make a statement in connection with House bill 4686, providing for transfer of a piece of land from the Robinson Remount Station to the city of Crawford, Nebr. I am anxious to obtain speedy action on the bill, but I note that it appears on the calendar prior to the bill with which we started today's calendar call, and, for that reason, was not included in the agreement covering today's proceedings. Since it is not included in the agreement, I shall not press for action on it today, but should like to request unanimous consent that House bill 4686, Order No. 1090, be included in the next calendar call.

One particular reason for the request is the fact that the bill provides for an item of expense in connection with the budget of the city of Crawford. The people of Crawford would like to know what action is to be taken so they can make proper provision in arranging their annual budget.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I am not familiar with the proposed legislation. Senators on this side of the aisle who are familiar with it are not present. Under the circumstances, Mr. President, I am forced to object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, let me continue my short statement.

I am sure that when the majority leader returns we shall have no difficulty about arranging for the bill to be taken up on the next call of the calendar. Consideration of the measure was previously objected to by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], but I hope I shall be able to reach an agreement with him regarding amendments before the next calendar call so that the bill may be passed.

Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill, and ask that it be printed and lie on the table.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table, as requested by the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I have just given the reasons why, in my opinion, some speed will be required in handling the matter. It is a very small and unimportant item so far as the Senate is concerned, but it is of great importance to the people of the city of Crawford, Nebr.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from Nebraska that I am not familiar with the legislative proposal he has been discussing, and it was with some reluctance that I objected. A Member of the Senate came to me earlier in the day and pointed out that he did have serious objection to the proposed legislation, and in the light of his statement to me I felt duty bound to enter the objection. I am sure that when the majority leader returns he will be glad to discuss the matter with the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I am cognizant of who made the statement to the acting majority leader. He and I talked the matter over, and I am sure we will get together before the next call of the calendar.

REGULATION OF OPTOMETRY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I should like to ask the majority leader that Senate bill 106, Calendar No. 732, to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia," be taken up for consideration. I do not ask to have it called up at this time, but it is my information that all the objections to the bill have been withdrawn, and if that be true, then it can be passed without any discussion on the floor of the Senate. My statement will serve as notice to Senators that if there are any objections, they should present them to the majority leader or the minority leader before action is taken on the bill which is the unfinished business.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the unfinished business is the bill having to do with the Mutual Security

Act, and I am sure the Senate will be engaged on that bill for several days. I understand the Senator from South Carolina wishes to give notice that at the conclusion of the consideration of the unfinished business, he desires to have the bill to which he has referred, considered.

THE FISCAL POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the United States is in the middle of a fiscal show-down. The irresistible force, Government spending has met the immovable body, the practical ceiling on tax revenues. How we act in this show-down will determine not only our own future, but the future of the entire free world.

The major element in the fiscal show-down stems from the international situation. Korea and subsequent events have posed a critical fiscal problem. We need to rearm rapidly. The steady deterioration in international affairs as a result of Communist aggression makes it clear that the United States demobilized and disarmed too quickly and too thoroughly after World War II. The fact that our reasons for disarming were on the side of the angels is of little help in the emergency situation confronting us.

There is immediate need for a strong United States. We must be strong in Korea. We must be strong to do our share in support of the North Atlantic Pact. We must be strong to meet other military commitments in the Western Hemisphere. This is no long-term need; the need is immediate. Therein lies the problem. For in raising the money to meet these immediate military needs we must be careful not to damage, or perhaps destroy, the productive strength which we need for long-term national security. We cannot merely lash our economy to a frenzy of war production as if we were already in world war III. If we did, all our foe would need to do would be to watch us knock ourselves out with destructive fiscal policies.

The present international tension will probably last 10 years or more. We must be strong indefinitely. That entails a level of military spending which will deter aggression but which will not damage our greatest long-term weapon: The strength and resilience of our economy. Recent reports on atomic-bomb developments demonstrate how much we depend on our industrial power. Not only a vast number of atomic bombs and other atomic weapons, but also the H-bomb, appear to be within our productive grasp. On the other hand, experts say that the H-bomb cannot be produced by Russia for some time—not because she does not know theoretically how to produce it, but because she cannot afford to devote so much of her limited strength to its production. Thus our national security is keyed directly to our productive strength.

At first blush, the fiscal problem seems insoluble. How can we possibly pay for military necessities without resorting to

ruinous taxation or equally ruinous deficit financing?

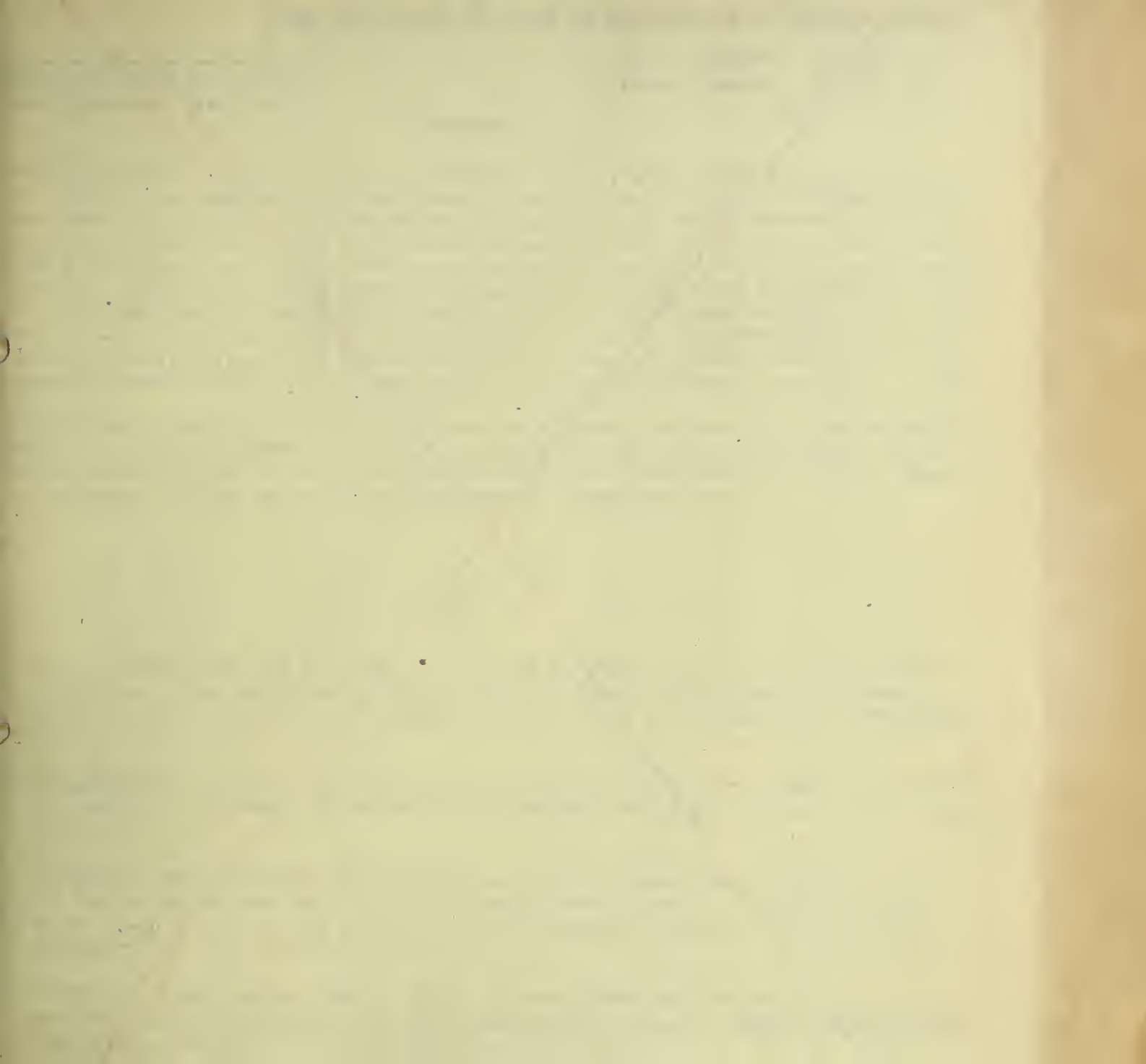
One basic reality in our critical financial situation is the practical impossibility of loading new taxes on the already overburdened and bitterly complaining taxpayer. The President has asked for \$5 billion in new taxes, but I think that Congress is accurately reflecting the temper of the people by refusing to raise taxes further. What is more, the temper of the people will be no better when they get through paying taxes at present painful rates for a full year. Even with no new tax rise, Federal tax receipts from fiscal 1952 to fiscal 1953 will increase by \$49 for every man, woman and child in the country. In fiscal 1953 the Government will collect \$472 for every American.

Since the start of the Korean conflict our Federal tax burden has increased one-third. In fiscal 1953 a sum approaching \$100 billion will be taken from the people in Federal, State and local taxes. Of this the Federal tax taken is estimated at \$71 billion. The total tax bill will be more than 30 percent of the national income. Many economists point out that when the Government takes more than 25 percent of the national income, inflation follows. We simply cannot afford more inflation; already it endangers our productive strength, as the steel situation shows.

The outlook for the individual taxpayer is just as grim. It is not generally realized that the taxpayer in the \$3,500 bracket currently is paying about \$1,100 in taxes—direct and indirect. That is 31 percent of his income. On the average \$4,500-a-year man, the tax rises to \$1,300, or one-third of his income. At \$7,500 the average taxpayer pays out 37 percent of his income in taxes. Short of all-out war, we simply cannot ask the American taxpayer to shoulder any additional burden.

Nor is the solution to increase corporate income tax rates, since this tax, in most cases, is passed on to the consumer. Moreover, at a time when we need to encourage industrial expansion for defense purposes, we are discouraging that expansion by excessive corporate rates. In 1951, while the rest of the economy was booming, corporate profits, after taxes, actually declined from their 1950 level.

If we cannot get the money for needed defense through taxation, where can we get it? There are two, and only two, alternatives, deficit spending or reduced expenditures. Superficially, deficits seem the easier road. We could irresponsibly let the deficits pile up, and hope for the best. But in this fiscal show-down practically everyone knows how dangerous such a policy would be. Already our national debt equals the personal income of the people, so that every American, in effect, owes a year's pay. In the present and next fiscal years the President's budget will result in the United States going into the hole by well over \$20,000,000,000. By the end of fiscal 1953 our national debt on this basis will be pushing \$275,000,000,000. Which means that a newborn baby will take one breath and automatically owe \$1,722



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 20, 1952

For actions of May 19, 1952

52nd-2nd, No. 85

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to continue ACP. Ready for President. House passed bill to authorize Collbran reclamation project. Senate debated immigration bill. Senate passed bill to transfer land at Ft. Robinson remount station. Senate committee reported proposal to continue international sugar agreement.

HOUSE

1. SOIL CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment S. 2569, to continue Federal administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program (PMA) for two additional years beyond Dec. 1952 (pp. 5439-91, 5502-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H. R. 2313, to authorize the Interior Department to construct, operate, and maintain the Collbran reclamation project, Colo. (pp. 5545-8).
3. MINERALS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4752, to repeal the provision in Sec. 17 of the act of Feb. 25, 1920, which waives rentals for the second and third lease years for lands not within a known geological structure when no valuable discovery has been made (pp. 5521-3).
4. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 1517, to enable this Department to sell without advertising national forest timber in amounts not exceeding \$2,000 in appraised value (pp. 5438-9).
Passed without amendment S. 1630, to increase the rights-of-way authorization for electrical transmission, telephone, and telegraph lines and poles on national forest lands (p. 5501). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment S. 1403, to direct this Department to transfer to the Navy Department a tract of land at Shunaker, Ark., formerly used by the Farm Security Administration (p. 5501). This bill will now be sent to

the President.

6. PATENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7794, to revise and codify the laws relating to patents (pp. 5492-501).
7. RESEARCH LAND. Passed as reported H. R. 5314, to transfer to the University of Calif. a tract of land used by BPISAE for grape-production research (p. 5489).
8. PURCHASING; PROPERTY; BUILDINGS. Passed as reported H. R. 5350, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so as to increase the capital of the general supply fund, provide greater flexibility in determining the amount of reimbursement for transfers of excess property among executive agencies, grant more latitude in the negotiation of sales of surplus property, and establish a building management fund (pp. 5484-5).
9. SOCIAL SECURITY. By a 150-140 vote (two-thirds majority required); failed to suspend the rules and pass H. R. 7800, to increase benefits under the Social Security Act (pp. 5482-4, 5504-21; 5525-6).
10. CORN BREAD. Rep. Jenkins commended Ohio corn as a source of corn bread (p. 5481).

SENATE

11. IMMIGRATION. Continued debate on S. 2550, to revise the immigration and naturalization laws (pp. 5566-97, 5599).
12. LAND TRANSFER. Passed with amendments H. R. 4686, authorizing the transfer of a tract of land in Fort Robinson Reformatory Station from this Department to the city of Crawford. The amendments changed payment by the city from 50% to full market value of the property, and reserved all mineral rights to the Government (pp. 5597-99).
13. SUGAR; FOREIGN TRADE. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment Executive 1 and Executive 0, 82nd Congress, prolonging for 1 year the international agreement regarding the regulation of production and marketing of sugar, signed in London on May 6, 1937. (S. Ex. Rept. 7) (p. 5553).
14. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Henry H. Fowler as Defense Production Administrator (p. 5601).
Ordered printed the minority views of the Judiciary Committee on the nomination of James P. McGranery as Attorney General (p. 5550).
15. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Humphrey inserted four resolutions by the City Council of Winona, Minn., urging flood control aid (pp. 5550-1).
16. WHEAT; TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Carlson stated that Kansas farmers and elevator operators are concerned about the boxcar supply for the moving of the 1952 wheat crop, and inserted his correspondence with Mr. Geissler, PMA, on this subject (pp. 5558-62).
17. NEWSPRINT. Sen. O'Connor criticized the \$10-a-ton increase in newsprint by Canadian producers and asked that action be taken to fight this (pp. 5553-4).

but as a matter of what I want to believe is the unwritten law of senatorial courtesy, namely, that when so large a body of colleagues in the Senate becomes the sponsor of a specific bill, a bill considerably at variance with the bill reported by the committee, formal hearings on our bill as such should be held before action is taken on the committee bill. I think we are entitled to that consideration no matter how many members of the Committee on the Judiciary may disagree with the point of view expressed in our bill.

We were not granted such hearing. Then when we seek to follow a procedure on the floor of the Senate which in effect makes the Senate a committee of the whole on our bill we are subject at least to innuendoes and implications that we are seeking to stall debate, and even that we are seeking to conduct a filibuster.

I wish to express my regret with respect to that attitude on the part of some of my colleagues, because I am satisfied that in their hearts they mean no discourtesy to us. I think they are over-looking for the moment the fact that, because they disagree with us and because they think they are in the majority and therefore have the votes they need, they do not need to give adequate heed to what I believe to be the rights of a minority in the Senate.

In the long run I respectfully submit that following that course of action on the part of any majority is costly in any parliamentary body, and I think it will be costly in this instance; because the Humphrey-Lehman bill, sponsored by a considerable number of Senators, was entitled to very careful attention by the Judiciary Committee in formal hearings.

The third point I wish to make on the parliamentary situation in which we find ourselves is that I shall always be ready at any time to vote for a revision of the cloture rule of the Senate. At any time the majority leader wishes to propose it in the course of this debate he will find an ardent ally in the junior Senator from Oregon. If my good friend from Arizona really believes that a filibuster is in progress on S. 2550, let us change the Senate's rule of cloture. Let us lay everything aside for a little while and change the cloture rule. I assure the Senator from Arizona that I shall vote for a change in the rules. If it can be demonstrated to me that a filibuster is in fact in process on S. 2550 I shall vote for cloture.

Mr. President, if I am correct when I say that I am satisfied that S. 2550 has not been studied by very many Members of the Senate, and if I am correct in my assumption that it is a matter of vital public policy affecting the Nation for a great many years to come, then I think it automatically follows from those premises that we had better conduct our study on the floor of the Senate as a committee of the whole, for whatever length of time it may take to make a record on both the strengths and the weaknesses of the bill.

A great many people will be surprised, if they are of the opinion that the junior Senator from Oregon is opposed to the

bill in toto. I think the bill can be revised in a manner which will make it a sound bill, if we are willing to take the time to do it. However, I shall not be deterred one second by any innuendo or implication on the part of anyone that full and adequate debate on this bill constitutes a filibuster, because we are going to have full and adequate debate.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. McFARLAND. I wish to ask my distinguished friend from Oregon a question. I will put it in the form of a question because I want to abide by the rules of the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. I shall be very glad to ask unanimous consent that the majority leader may make any comment for any length of time he wishes to make comment.

Mr. McFARLAND. I do not intend to take any length of time. I wish to say that my remarks with regard to unlimited debate, if we choose to call it that, were occasioned by remarks to the effect that it was going to take "a long, long time" to dispose of the bill.

Everyone knows that we do not have a long, long time to debate this bill and to dispose of all the important business remaining to be acted on by the Senate. I have seen a long, long time go to such lengths that it was necessary to neglect all other proposed legislation. That may be what will happen if it develops that we are to debate this bill for a long, long time. It depends on what is meant by a long, long time. Two or three days is a long, long time so far as I am concerned. With other Senators it is 2 or 3 weeks.

Mr. MORSE. I understand, Mr. President, the position of the Senator from Arizona. I say that good naturedly, because he and I have chatted about these matters heretofore in the cloakroom, not in connection with this particular measure, but in connection with other bills. There is no doubt about the fact that the Senator from Arizona usually dispenses with debate much quicker than does the junior Senator from Oregon. We have a little different point of view with respect to the importance of what we believe constitutes an adequate record on a subject.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I did not intend to appear critical in any reference to the length of time the Senator from Oregon speaks.

Mr. MORSE. If the Senator thinks that I am interpreting his meaning in that way, he is mistaken. I am talking about our respective definitions as to what adequate debate means. I am making no interpretation of anything the Senator from Arizona has said in regard to any personal attitude toward the junior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield further?

Mr. MORSE. I yield further.

Mr. McFARLAND. I am not trying to cast any reflection on any Senator. I

am trying to size up the factual situation which seems to exist.

Mr. MORSE. I want to say to my good friend from Arizona that I shall have no sympathy with, nor do I have any desire to participate in, any discussion of any section of this bill beyond what I think is a necessary period of time for making a proper, accurate, and adequate record. That, of course, involves a definition of what is meant by adequate debate. That is not very specific. It involves an exercise of good judgment on the part of all of us in the Senate. I think this is the time, as we discuss the parliamentary procedure with regard to this bill, when at least we must have an understanding among us as to the attitude of each one of us.

The reasons why I objected to a series of unanimous-consent-agreement requests a few moments ago are that, on the basis of such study as I have made to date of the pending bill, I am satisfied that it would be simply impossible to make an adequate study of the amendment in the nature of a substitute, offered this afternoon by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and within the brackets of the time limit proposed by the majority leader under the unanimous-consent agreements suggested by him. Therefore, I objected, not because I wished to have prolonged debate, but because I do not think the proposals which have been made would permit of adequate debate.

Now I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

TRANSFER OF LAND TO CITY OF CRAWFORD, NEBR.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the majority leader. There is on the calendar a small item, Calendar No. 1090, House bill 4686, which has been passed over several times. The bill affects a small town in Nebraska, which is anxious to make up its annual budget.

I believe the junior Senator from Oregon (Mr. MORSE) and I are entirely in agreement now in regard to what is necessary in order to have this bill considered by unanimous consent. Its consideration will take only a few minutes.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I have no objection. The objection was by the Senator from Oregon. If he tells me that the bill is satisfactory to him, I certainly have no objection, provided consideration of the bill will take only a few moments.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, there is an amendment which might be read, so as to have it in the RECORD; and then the Senator from Oregon can speak for himself, in reply to the majority leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon request unanimous consent that he may yield for that purpose?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4686) Calendar No. 1090, authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebr., to the city of Crawford.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments which previously have been sent to the desk will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, at the beginning of line 1, it is proposed to strike out "50 per centum of"; and on page 3, after line 3, it is proposed to insert:

Deeds to the property conveyed pursuant to this act shall contain a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and other mineral deposits or fissionable materials as may be found on such lands and the right to the use of the lands for extracting and removing same.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments heretofore offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object although I shall not object—let me say that I wish the Record to contain an explanatory statement, because here, again, there is involved what has become known as the Morse formula for the disposal of Federal property. My good friend, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and I have had a series of conversations regarding this particular bill. I have had considerable correspondence with very prominent citizens of Nebraska, including the mayor of Crawford, Nebr., to whom I have explained my position regarding the bill, in view of their earlier misunderstandings as to what my position was.

In that correspondence I have said that my position is that when Federal property is sought for what amounts, in my opinion, to private use, the recipient of the property should pay 100 percent of the fair appraised market value of the property, and a reservation of mineral and oil rights in the property should be retained by the Federal Government. That has been my position regarding this piece of property in Crawford, Nebr.

I think it is only fair for the Record to show, in behalf of my colleague the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], that he has not shared my view at all. I want the people of Nebraska who sought this property on some basis other than that now presented to the Senate, to know that they could not have had a more ardent advocate of their position than the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER].

However, I have not, to my knowledge, since the Morse formula became the policy of the Armed Services Committee, in 1946, when a subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, consisting of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the junior Senator from Oregon brought forth this formula

for the disposal of military property, made any exception to the principle which I announced at that time on the floor of the Senate in respect to the disposal of surplus property belonging to the Federal Government, coming under the jurisdiction of any committee other than the Armed Services Committee, as well as such property coming under the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee itself.

On several occasions I have been defeated, as the Presiding Officer knows, by a motion made on the floor of the Senate. On several occasions I have been circumvented by a new device which was adopted last year to get around the junior Senator from Oregon. I explained that to my good friend, the Senator from Nebraska, and told him that I intended to protect myself from that device. Let me say briefly that the device is to suggest that a bill which does not include the Morse formula be considered on the floor of the Senate, have the Morse formula agreed to as an amendment, and then have the bill go to conference, and have the Morse formula stricken out in conference.

Mr. President, of course I learn. I try to learn with one lesson. So, after that was done to me last year—and I took a certain amount of joshing about it—I said that henceforth I would have to insist that the Morse formula be included in these bills when they come to us from the House of Representatives.

This bill does not include that formula. However, to show the fairness of the Senator from Nebraska, let me say that when I talked to him about this matter, he said to me, "I want you to know that if the bill is passed as it has now come before the Senate, no request will be made in conference for the elimination of the Morse formula."

Mr. President, I repeat that when we come to dispose of Federal property for public use by a State, county, municipality, or any other public body, such as a school district, all the taxpayers of the United States are entitled to 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property.

If, on the other hand, it is sought to use the property for what amounts to private use, I think those who seek the property for such use should pay 100 percent of the appraised fair market value.

In my correspondence with the Mayor of Crawford, Nebr., I pointed out to him that in my judgment the use which is sought of this property is not a public use at all; it is, in effect, a private use, for it is sought to use the property for the purpose of offering industrial sites, in order to bring industries to Crawford, Nebr. That is not a public use in, as I view the term, "public use," in connection with the policy of trying to obtain for all the taxpayers of the United States a fair return on their property.

Therefore, Mr. President, with the understanding, first, that Crawford, Nebr., will pay the full appraised fair market value for the property—subject, of course, to the lessened value because of the reservation; second, that a reservation will be retained by the Fed-

eral Government in the oil and mineral rights of the property; and, third, that it be understood that no attempt will be made to have the Senate provision deleted in conference, I have no objection.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I may say that the distinguished Senator from Oregon has stated very ably the gist of the conversation he and I have held with reference to House bill 4686, Calendar No. 1090.

However, I should like to correct one impression he has given, namely, that this little piece of land will be or even might be very valuable industrially or in any other way. I make that statement for the reason that this small piece of land, located across the tracks from the main body of the Fort Robinson Reservation, which is now property of the Department of Agriculture, and which comprises approximately 25,000 or 30,000 acres, is a little 35-acre strip adjoining the town, and gives that town an opportunity to build some cheap housing for persons who very badly need housing. In fact, it is the only place where the little town of Crawford can be expanded. That town now is housing a very large number of families—I do not know the exact number—who are engaged on Federal projects in that area. That is the principal reason why the town wishes to acquire this 35-acre strip.

Inasmuch as the strip will be acquired in the name of the town, any persons will be prevented from making any profit on the transaction, so far as concerns dealing in real estate, for if the bill is passed and becomes law, the land will be the property of the city. Thereafter if a small profit is made on this property, the profit will belong to the residents of the community.

I can assure the Senate that there will be no vast industrial expansion. This little piece of land is, as the saying goes, "on the other side of the tracks." No large residences will be built there; on this land small houses for use by persons who cannot afford houses in any other place will be built.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I understand very clearly the position taken by the Senator from Nebraska. In fact, I think he is clearly of the opinion that this is an instance in which the doctrine of *de minimis* should be applied. However, I have taken the position that the doctrine of *de minimis* should not be applied in any of these cases.

It will take me only a moment to state for the Record an amusing angle in regard to the application some years ago, of the doctrine of *de minimis* to a tract of land in Oregon. During a long day on the calendar, I had no opportunity to go through the entire calendar; the Senate remained in session that day until 7:30 p. m., and during the day a great many bills were passed. Early in the afternoon my good friend, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], came to my desk—I am sure he would not object to my saying this—and said, "WAYNE, when we reach the little bill at the end of the calendar, I will object for you."

I said, "What do you mean? What bill is it?" He said, "Have you not seen it?" I said, "No." "Well," he said,

"take a look; and when we get to that, I will raise the objection." I said, "Do you mean it applies to my State?" He said, "Yes." Mr. President, let me make it very clear that if a bill applies to my State, it is all the more important that I do the objecting. So I took a look at the bill. It was a bill to provide for the transfer of one-fifth of an acre of land from the United States Mineral Laboratory at Albany, Oreg. It is proposed to cut off about one-fifth of an acre in order to straighten out a roadway which went by the Federal property. There is no reason why Albany, Oreg., should not pay for that small fraction of an acre of land. As the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will show, I objected to the bill. I stated my reasons for the objection. I said I did not know how much it was worth, but that if it were worth but \$1, Albany was going to pay 50 cents of it.

Mr. President, it is rather interesting to note that, some months later, I spoke to the Albany Chamber of Commerce, and I discussed in the course of my speech the remarks I had made on the floor of the Senate in regard to what Albany would have to pay for the very small piece of land. I explained to them, for the first time within their knowledge, the position I had taken with respect to the transfer and disposal of surplus Government property. I got exactly the reaction, Mr. President, that you would have expected me to get. They said "We did not know that. We wanted the property, and would have been willing to pay for it 100 cents on the dollar. We were not asking for the property without the payment of a consideration. Under the circumstances—and it was a clear public use, the straightening out of a street—we would have been perfectly willing to pay the full appraisal market value of the property."

I dare say, Mr. President, that that is what will be found to be the case in connection with almost all transfers of Government surplus property, once the parties to the transaction became fully apprised as to what is involved. I have never to my knowledge allowed to go through the Senate a bill transferring a piece of property for the benefit of any group within my State that they did not pay 50 percent of the appraised market value if it was for a public use; and if it was a private use, 100 cents.

I am very glad, Mr. President, to join in the passage of this bill.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Oregon, but I do not want him to hold me responsible in case everything does not work out as he said. I know he has an understanding with the distinguished senior Senator from Nebraska, and I am sure they can work it out between them. I have so many things to watch that I might accidentally slip up in this instance, and I do not want to be responsible if it does not work out exactly as the Senator desires.

Mr. MORSE. Let me assure the majority leader that so far as the junior Senator from Oregon is concerned, he is in no way whatever a party to this transaction, except insofar as his vote in the Senate makes him a party.

Mr. McFARLAND. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendments offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

NOTICE OF CONSIDERATION OF NOMINATION OF JAMES P. McGRANERY TO BE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield for an announcement?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, it is our expectation that tomorrow at 12 o'clock the Senate will go into executive session to consider the nomination of Mr. James P. McGranery to be Attorney General.

REVISION OF LAWS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION, NATURALIZATION, AND NATIONALITY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2550) to revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality, and for other purposes.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Arizona a question?

Mr. McFARLAND. Certainly.

Mr. MORSE. So far as the junior Senator from Oregon is concerned, particularly in view of his reputation of being a "5 o'clock shadow"—and it is now a quarter to 6—I have no great yen or impelling desire to deliver myself of a speech for the remainder of this evening, if the majority leader has any desire at this time to recess the Senate.

Mr. McFARLAND. I have no desire to recess the Senate. I gave notice of a night session, which is the only way I know of to afford Senators the time they say is necessary in order to explain the pending bill, and to hasten the disposition of the bill.

Mr. MORSE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield the floor?

Mr. MORSE. Yes; I yield the floor for a quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been suggested. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the roll be temporarily rescinded and that further proceedings in connection with the order be dispensed with. I understand the majority leader

wishes to offer a unanimous-consent agreement, which I should like to hear.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I have just been conferring with Senators with a view of arriving at a unanimous-consent agreement. I should like to make further inquiry.

It has been suggested that Senators would be willing to enter into a unanimous-consent agreement to vote on the substitute on Wednesday, and to limit debate thereafter to 1 hour on each side upon 8 amendments, then 10 minutes on each side for all the other amendments, and an hour on each side of the bill.

I should like to ask those who are interested if they would be willing to enter into such a unanimous-consent agreement, the first vote to be taken at 2 o'clock on Wednesday on the pending substitute, the time be divided equally, 1 hour to each side.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Reserving the right to object, I may say to the majority leader that if the Senate is to take up the McGranery nomination tomorrow, which I am afraid will consume considerable time, unless I have been misinformed by press comments—there seems to be a difference of opinion about the nomination—would it not be better to vote on the substitute the latter part of Wednesday afternoon? I would suggest a time between 5 and 6 o'clock. That would afford opportunity for adequate debate, and we would not then find ourselves without an opportunity to discuss the amendment as a result of the discussion which may develop on the McGranery nomination. I believe the vote should be taken on Wednesday. I am trying to arrive at reasonable hour in light of the circumstances.

Mr. McFARLAND. May I ask the distinguished Senator from Minnesota if 4 o'clock on Wednesday would be agreeable, the time to be divided between the two sides?

Mr. HUMPHREY. May we have assurance that action on the McGranery nomination will be concluded by Tuesday night?

Mr. McFARLAND. I think it would be better if the debate should start at a certain time on Wednesday, and be limited to 2 hours to each side. Then we could be sure the McGranery nomination would not interfere with the two sides having time to debate the substitute. That would bring us to 4 o'clock. The McGranery nomination might take a little longer than expected, although I had hoped we might finish it tomorrow, since I gave notice of night sessions this week. However, I understand there is objection to having a night session on Wednesday. In order to get a unanimous consent agreement, I am willing that there shall not be a night session.

I hope the Senate may convene on Thursday at 10 o'clock, and try to dispose of the bill this week.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I would not have any objection to setting the time if we could have 2 hours to a side. Then we could start the debate at either 12 or 12:30.

Mr. McFARLAND. Whatever time the debate starts I should like to have an hour fixed for a vote. Would it be agreeable to the distinguished Senator from Nevada to vote on Wednesday?

Mr. McCARRAN. If the Senator will make the hour 3 o'clock or 4 o'clock, it will be satisfactory to me.

Mr. McFARLAND. In order that there may not be any misunderstanding, I assure both sides that, if need be, the Senate can convene earlier and have a morning session, in order to dispose of the McGranery nomination, but at 12 o'clock on Wednesday we will go into legislative session, and vote at 4:30.

Mr. McCARRAN. On the substitute?

Mr. McFARLAND. On the substitute, with the time to be divided equally between the two sides.

Mr. McCARRAN. What does the Senator propose the Senate shall do from that point on?

Mr. McFARLAND. The proposal is to allow an hour on each side for not to exceed eight amendments.

Mr. LEHMAN. That would not estop Senators from bringing up other amendments, would it?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, let me state the unanimous-consent agreement. I ask unanimous consent that the substitute be voted on at 4:30 p. m. on Wednesday; that on Wednesday, beginning at 12 o'clock, the time be divided equally between the proponent of the substitute, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]; that thereafter there be a limitation of debate on all amendments as follows: On eight amendments, 1 hour to each side, the time to be controlled, respectively, by the proponents of each amendment and of the opposition to be controlled by the distinguished Senator from Nevada, in the event that he is against the amendment, and if he is in favor of it, then by the minority leader; that as to all other amendments, the limitation be 20 minutes, 10 minutes to a side, the time to be controlled in the same manner; and that all amendments must be germane.

Mr. McCARRAN. And that the bill and all amendments be voted on?

Mr. McFARLAND. And that there be a limitation of debate on the bill of 1 hour to a side, the time to be controlled in the same manner.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, we are asked to limit the time as to the eight amendments to an hour on a side, and debate on the other amendments is limited to 10 minutes on a side. I wish to make quite certain that the agreement would not preclude the offering of substitutes. We may wish to offer substitutes. Would they come under the proposed agreement?

Mr. McFARLAND. On eight amendments debate would be limited to 1 hour to each side. I am not trying to designate the amendments. The eight amendments are to be designated by the Senator from Minnesota. They will be whichever eight amendments he chooses.

Mr. LEHMAN. Would the proposal include an amendment in the nature of a substitute?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Would it include any kind of amendment?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes; any kind of amendment, including an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. LEHMAN. I should like to ask one more question of the distinguished majority leader. I am a little confused about the announcement as to debate on the McGranery nomination. As I understand, whatever the status of the debate might be, the nomination would be laid aside at noon on Wednesday, and the Senate would then proceed to consideration of the substitute amendment which has been offered this afternoon, with the understanding that we would vote on that amendment at 4:30, the time to be divided equally between the two sides. Is that correct?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes. I included that in the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. HUMPHREY and Mr. MORSE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield first to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Am I to understand also that if we are to vote on Wednesday at 4:30 we shall have no night session on that night?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes. I thought we might run late that evening, but not have a night session.

I now yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I think it is very important to fix a date and time certain to vote on the pending amendment. I am perfectly willing to do so. However, at this time, until I have had more time to reflect on the proposal than I have had, I cannot agree to the remainder of the unanimous-consent request. I have great confidence in the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY]. He has done a brilliant job, as usual, in the debate on the bill; but I am not ready to delegate to him the decision as to what amendments are to be brought up under the time limitation proposed in the unanimous-consent request.

As I indicated earlier this afternoon, I am working as hard as I can on a series of amendments to carry out what I understand to be the position which certain members of the American Bar Association have taken up with me personally. If as a result of that study I reach the conclusion that their proposed amendments are sound, I shall wish to offer them, and I shall certainly wish to take time to discuss such amendments. I cannot do it in 10 minutes. The junior Senator from Oregon lacks the terminal facilities to do it in 10 minutes. Therefore, to protect myself, I object to the unanimous-consent request in its present form.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Has the Senator from Arizona any further requests to submit?

Mr. McFARLAND. No. The only thing I know to do is to go ahead.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment, in the nature of a substitute, offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] on behalf of himself and other Senators.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I now renew my point of no quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bricker	Humphrey	Millikin
Butler, Nebr.	Ives	Morse
Capehart	Jenner	Pastore
Case	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kem	Seaton
Dworshak	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Lehman	Smith, N. C.
Green	Malone	Stennis
Hendrickson	Martin	Thye
Hickenlooper	McCarran	Weiker
Hoey	McFarland	Williams
Holland	McKellar	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Hoey in the chair). A quorum is not present.

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay, Mr. BENTON, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DUFF, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HENNINGSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUNT, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. LODGE, Mr. LONG, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NIXON, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. SPARKMAN, and Mr. WATKINS entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote upon the substitute which has been offered by the distinguished Senator from New York and other Senators, at 4:30 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, and that the time of debate, beginning at 12 o'clock Wednesday, be divided equally between the proponents and the opponents, of the substitute, the time of the proponents to be controlled by the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, and the time of the opponents, by the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, what time was suggested for the vote?

Mr. McFARLAND. The time for the vote was suggested at 4:30 Wednesday. I understand that those who are interested in the pending legislation expect to try to arrive at an agreement regarding vote on the other amendments and on the bill before that time, probably some time tomorrow. If such an agreement were reached, as I stated before, we would not have a night session on Wednesday.

Public Law 459 - 82d Congress
Chapter 582 - 2d Session
H. R. 4686

AN ACT

Authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebraska, to the city of Crawford.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to transfer by quitclaim deed to the city of Crawford, Nebraska, the following-described tract and parcel of land lying within the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebraska, described as follows: Crawford, Nebr.
Conveyance.

A triangular tract situated between the west boundary line of the city of Crawford, the east right-of-way line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and the north right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 20, bounded by a line commencing three hundred and seventy-four feet south of the Fort Robinson Military Reservation boundary post numbered 14 where the east boundary line of said military reservation intersects the north boundary line of United States Highway Numbered 20. From this point north one degree fifty-six minutes west a distance of two thousand one hundred twenty-four and ninety-eight one-hundredths feet to said military reservation post numbered 15 being along the east boundary of said military reservation and the west boundary of the city of Crawford; thence west one hundred and sixty-seven feet eighty-nine degrees thirty-eight minutes west to the intersection of the east boundary of the right-of-way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; thence in a southwesterly direction along the east boundary line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad a distance of approximately two thousand six hundred and thirty-two feet to a point where the east boundary line of said railroad right-of-way intersects the north boundary line of United States Highway Numbered 20; thence in an easterly direction along the north boundary line of said United States Highway Numbered 20 at a distance of one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven feet to the point of beginning, said tract containing thirty-five and twenty-eight one-hundredths acres: *Provided*, That the city of Crawford shall pay the appraised fair market value of the property as determined by the United States Department of Agriculture. 66 Stat. 439.
66 Stat. 440.

Deeds to the property conveyed pursuant to this Act shall contain a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and other mineral deposits or fissionable materials as may be found on such lands and the right to the use of the lands for extracting and removing same. Deeds,

Approved July 7, 1952.

